HEALTH DIVISION
OREGON DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES

REDUCING RISK BEHAVIORS THAT AFFECT HEALTH

The 1988 Oregon Survey from Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance

OREGON HEALTH DIVISION
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PORTLAND, OREGON 97201

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Oregon Department of Human Resources
Health Division
Health Status Monitoring
Center for Health Statistics

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Table of Contents

Narrative Sections

1. Introduction 1
2. Demographic Sample 3
3. Seat Belt Use 5
4. Hypertension 9
5. Exercise 13
6. Diet 17
7. Tobacco Use 21
8. Alcohol Use 25
9. Routine Checkups 31
10. Blood Cholesterol 33
11. Blood Pressure Testing 37
12. Diabetes 39
13. Pesticide Use 43
14. Injuries 47
15. Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome 51
16. Mammograms 53
17. Methodology 57

List of Figures

Figure 1.1 Years of potential life lost by Oregonians aged 18 and over, 1988, calculated based on age 70 1

Figure 1.2 Using this report 2

Figure 2.1 Sex by age percentage for comparison of 1988 BRFS survey sample to 1980 census 3

Figure 3.1 Self-reported seat belt use by Oregonians, 1988 5

Figure 3.2 Percentage of Oregonians who never use seat belts, 1988 5

Figure 3.3 Percentage of Oregonians who use seat belts always or nearly always, by educational attainment, 1988 6

Figure 3.4 Percentage of Oregonians who use seat belts always or nearly always, by income, 1988 6

Figure 4.1 Cerebrovascular disease death rates, Oregon and the U.S., 1965-1987 9

Figure 4.2 Risk of hypertension in relation to age, Oregon, 1988 10
Figure 5.1 Percentage of Oregonians at risk of a sedentary lifestyle, by marital status, 1988 13
Figure 5.2 Percentage of Oregonians who met 1990 objectives for exercise levels, 1988 14
Figure 6.1 Percentage of Americans at risk of being overweight by age 17
Figure 6.2. Trying to lose weight by decreasing calories versus increasing activity 17
Figure 7.1 Smoking status of Oregonians, 1988 21
Figure 7.2 Of Oregonians who have ever smoked, the percentage who no longer do so, 1988 22
Figure 7.3 Percentage of Oregonians who ever smoked and percentage who now smoke, by income, 1988 22
Figure 7.4 Percentage of Oregonians who smoke and percentage who are heavy smokers, by age, 1988 23
Figure 7.5 Lung cancer and COPD death rates, Oregon, 1960-1988 23
Figure 8.1 Percentage of Oregonians who reported drinking alcohol in the previous month, 1988 25
Figure 8.2 Percentage of Oregonians who drink 60 or more alcoholic drinks per month, 1988 26
Figure 8.3 Percentage of Oregonians who drank 5 or more alcoholic drinks on a single occasion at least once in the past month, 1988 27
Figure 9.1 Estimated percentage of Oregonians who visited a doctor for a routine checkup within the last year, 1988 31
Figure 9.2 Length of time since last routine checkup by a physician, Oregon, 1988 32
Figure 10.1 Estimated percentage of Oregonians 18 years of age or older who have ever had their blood cholesterol level checked, by age and sex, 1988 33
Figure 10.2 Estimated percentage of Oregonians who had their blood cholesterol level checked last year, Oregon, 1988 34
Figure 10.3 Estimated percentage of respondents tested for blood cholesterol who reported that they were told at least once that they had high cholesterol, Oregon, 1988 34
Figure 11.1 Definitions developed by the Joint National Committee on Detection, Evaluation, and Treatment of High Blood Pressure (JNC III) 37
Figure 12.1 Percentage of 20- to 64-year-olds who are unable to work 39
Figure 12.2 Percentage and number of Oregonians diagnosed with diabetes, by age, 1988 40
Figure 12.3 Diabetes death rates by year, Oregon and the United States, 1979-1988 41
Figure 13.1 Pesticide use by site and income, Oregon, 1988 44
Figure 14.1 Percentage of years of potential life lost, by cause, 18- to 70-year-olds, Oregon, 1988 47
Figure 14.2 Number of injuries to respondents or family members reported to have occurred during the previous year, by age of respondent, Oregon, 1988 48
Figure 14.3 Percentage of Oregonians who agree accidents are preventable, by age, 1988 49

Figure 14.4 Number of motor vehicle-related fatalities, by age, Oregon residents, 1988 49
Figure 16.1 Percentage of Oregon women who have had a mammogram, by age, 1988 54
Figure 16.2 Percentage of Oregon women who have had a mammogram, by income, 1988 55
Figure 17.1 Disposition of all telephone numbers in sample 58
Figure 17.2 Completion rates based on all possible eligible respondents 58
Figure 17.3 Oregon BRFS data collection instrument, page 1 59
Figure 17.4 Oregon BRFS data collection instrument, page 2 60

Appendix A.
Oregon Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance survey questions

Seat Belt Use Question 1 ..... A-1
Hypertension Questions 2-6 ..... A-2
Exercise Questions 7-16 ..... A-7
Diet Questions 17-24 ..... A-19
Tobacco Use Questions 25-30 ..... A-25
Alcohol Use Questions 31-39 ..... A-31
Routine Checkups Question 40 ..... A-40
Blood Cholesterol Questions 41-47C A-41
Blood Pressure Testing Questions 48-50 ..... A-50
Diabetes Question 51 ..... A-53
Pesticide Use Question 52A-52C A-54
Injuries Questions 53-55 ..... A-57
Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome Questions 56A-60 ..... A-60
Breast Cancer Reduction Questions 61-66 ..... A-74
Demographics Questions 67-74 ..... A-80
Prenatal Care/ Birth Control Questions 75-77 ..... A-82
Number of Phone Lines Question 78 ..... A-84
County Question 79 ..... A-85

Appendix B.
Other state and national tables

Table B.3.1. Seat belt risk factors by age and sex B-1
Table B.4.1 Hypertension risk factors by age and sex B-2
Table B.4.2 Hypertension risk factors by employment status B-3
Table B.4.3 Current blood pressure by age and sex B-4
Table B.4.4 Medicine currently prescribed for high blood pressure by age and sex B-5

Table B.4.5 Currently taking medicine by age and sex B-6
Table B.4.6 Respondents who reported that they had been told at least once by a health professional that they had high blood pressure were asked: "Is your blood pressure presently normal or under control or is it still high?" B-7
Table B.4.7 Results of surveys of prevalence, awareness, treatment, and control rates of hypertension B-8
Table B.5.1 Physical activity risk factor by age, race and sex B-9
Table B.5.2 Physical activity level by age and sex B-10
Table B.6.1 Overweight based on percent of median and overweight based on body mass index, by age, race, and sex B-11
Table B.7.1 Smoking status by sex by age B-12
Table B.7.2 Smoking status by age and sex B-13
Table B.8.1. Alcohol consumption in the past month by sex by age B-14
Table B.8.2. Alcohol consumption in the past month by age and sex B-15
Table B.8.3. Total number of drinks a month by sex by age B-16
Table B.8.4. Total number of drinks a month by age and sex B-17
Table B.8.5. How many times during the past month did you have five or more drinks on an occasion by sex by age B-18
Table B.8.6. How many times during the past month did you have five or more drinks on an occasion by age and sex B-19
Table B.8.7. How many times during the past month have you driven when you have had perhaps too much to drink by sex by age B-20
Table B.8.8. How many times in the past month have you driven when you have had perhaps too much to drink by age and sex B-21
Table B.8.9. Alcohol risk factors by age and sex B-22
Table B.8.10. Alcohol risk factors by sex by age B-23
Table B.8.11. Alcohol risk factors by marital status B-24
Table B.8.12. Alcohol risk factors by income B-25
Table B.8.13. Alcohol risk factors by education B-26
Table B.8.14. Acute drinking risk factors by sex and age B-27
Table B.8.15. Acute drinking risk factors by sex and age B-28
Table B.8.16. Acute drinking risk factors by marital status B-29
Table B.8.17. Acute drinking risk factors by employment status B-30
Table B.8.18. Acute drinking risk factors by education B-31
Table B.8.19. Totals for drinking and driving by age and sex B-32
Table B.10.1. Totals for have you ever had your blood cholesterol checked by sex and age B-33
Table B.10.2. Totals for told cholesterol in numbers by sex and age B-34
Table B.10.3. Totals for blood cholesterol level by sex and age B-35

Table B.10.4. Distribution of total plasma cholesterol (mg/dl) by age and sex, based on 11 North American populations, whites only, observations prior to 1980 ..... B-36

Table B.11.1. Distribution of U.S. population according to JNC III hypertension categories, by race, sex, and category: United States, 1976-80 ..... B-37

Table B.11.2. Prevalence rates for mild, moderate, and severe hypertension combined, based on JNC III definitions, by race, sex, and age: United States, 1976-80 ..... B-37

Table B.12.1. Ever told by a doctor that you have diabetes by sex and age B-38

Appendix C.
National Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance tables

Table C.1.1 Behavioral risk factor prevalences (%) in 31 states and the District of Columbia, United States, 1987 ..... C-1

Table C.3.1 Prevalence of seat belt nonuse C-3

Table C.4.1 Prevalence of hypertension C-4

Table C.5.1 Prevalence of sedentary lifestyle C-5

Table C.6.1 Prevalence of overweight C-6

Table C.7.1 Prevalence of current smoking C-7

Table C.8.1 Prevalence of acute drinking C-8

Table C.8.2 Prevalence of chronic drinking C-9

Table C.8.3 Prevalence of drinking and driving C-10

Appendix D.
Definitions

Introduction

CHRONIC DISEASE

As the death toll from infectious and acute causes of death has decreased, epidemiologists have turned their attention to factors influencing our future health. Prevention and education are the tools to fight future chronic diseases, but who are the people who need education programs to influence their health behavior?

The Oregon Health Division has many sources of data that are evaluated for the effect of illness on Oregonians. We have birth certificates that record the health status of newborns and death certificates that indicate the cause of death. We have not had measures that tell us how healthy we are nor what behaviors we are engaging in now that will lead to chronic disease and premature death. In 1988, the median age of death for Oregonians was 75. Because 8,343 adults died before they were 70 years of age, 115,268 potential years of life were lost that would have added to our society (Figure 1.1). Many of these premature deaths may have been delayed if individuals or others had engaged in lifestyles that included using a seatbelt, good diet, exercise, and abstinence from tobacco, abstinence from chronic drinking, and never drinking while driving (Figure 1.1).

LEADING CAUSE OF DEATH	TOTAL YEARS OF LIFE LOST
TOTAL	115,268
Heart disease	19,682
Total cancer	28,361
Other cancers	11,233
Lung cancer	7,802
Digestive cancer	5,273
Breast cancer	4,053
Motor vehicle accidents	16,497
Other injuries	7,368
Suicide	10,737
Homicide	4,274
Alcoholism/ cirrhosis	3,416
HIV/AIDS	3,502
Cerebro-vascular	2,739
Respiratory disease	2,505
Diabetes	2,268

Figure 1.1. Years of potential life lost by Oregonians aged 18 and over, 1988, calculated based on age 70

BEHAVIORAL RISK FACTOR SURVEILLANCE

The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance (BRFS) survey adds another piece to the jigsaw puzzle of data files that reflect the health and well-being of Oregonians. The survey asks questions on behavior often associated with the leading causes of death. These questions (seat belt use, hypertension, weight, physical exercise, tobacco use, alcohol use, and access to routine health care) enable state public health agencies to plan, initiate, and guide statewide health promotion and disease prevention programs and monitor their progress over time.[1]

BRFS data is collected by at least 30 states in coordination with the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) in Atlanta. Until 1988 Oregon was one of six states that had never participated in the survey process. In January and February of 1988, Oregon used the survey form developed by the CDC to collect data. The Center for Health Statistics (CHS) of the Oregon Health Division contracted with a private survey firm to conduct a random digit telephone survey of 1,500 Oregon adults.†

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† See the methodology section for a more complete explanation of sampling procedures and data collection techniques and results.

Narrative sections one to 17 include the analysis of major risk factors or behaviors that affect our long term health. They include discussions on the methodology used to collect the data and the general differences in the group interviewed and the general population. Each major narrative section has been assigned a number in the table of contents. ***Within*** *each section, figures and literature references are listed sequentially.*

Appendix A is sequenced by question order in the survey. Instead of just printing the paper copy of the survey that interviewers used to mark answers, we thought a detailed presentation of major demographic factors for each question would be more useful. These are raw data numbers and use unweighted percentages. For ease of use we've identified the major sections with their question numbers. The Center for Health Statistics is not currently able to create weighted tables for every question. The Centers for Disease Control provided Oregon with weighted tables for only a small selection of questions.

Appendix B contains special tables that are referenced in the narrative discussion. These tables are all based on the 1988 Oregon BRFS data. Some tables are produced by the CDC and percents are weight adjusted for age and sex. The CDC produced tables have a slightly lower total, 1,489 interviews, because 11 records did not have the number of telephones, number of adults, or age of respondent recorded. In some cases the weighted percent will vary from the crude percent reported in Appendix A. **Caution** *must be taken when using risk factors that are associated with a person's age or sex. The tables are numbered to correspond to the major narrative sections. Not every narrative section has a special table in Appendix B.*

Appendix C contains 1987 data for other states. They are numbered to correspond to the narrative sections.

Since this is our first BRFS report, we would like to receive your comments on the presentation of this data. Is the report easy to use? Are there other data sources we should know about for discussion purposes? Do you have suggestions for additional cross-tabulations?

Figure 1.2. Using this report

Demographic Sample

Even with careful selection of samples and repeat calls a sample survey often will not be completely representative of the population. In Oregon the Behavioral Risk Fact Surveillance (BRFS) survey sample underrepresents young females, non-whites, and nearly all age groups of males but two (Figure 2.1). It will also not reflect households without telephones, primarily the poor who may have greater health risks due to their income status.

The Centers for Disease Control (CDC) provides tables of data weighted appropriately to the 1980 census for age and sex. In some cases behavior data that were weighted to reflect the 1980 census data were used to reduce the bias due to sampling.

The BRFS survey sample overrepresents individuals with higher income and some college education or college graduates. The CDC, however, did not apply weighting factors for education or income. The oversampling of higher income may not be as disparate as Figure 2.1 presents. Inflation and cost of living increases have adjusted income upward. Since 1980, the per capita personal income has risen 50 percent ($9,866 to 14,885).[1] The tables presented in this report note whether weighted or unweighted data are represented. The unweighted figures are noted with an asterisk (*). Readers should be aware that when using tables with unweighted values from Appendix A that the variable in question may show a shift in percentage at risk. This is especially true if the risk factor is closely associated with sex or age.

General percentages or prevalence rates for a risk factor are within plus or minus five percent of the true value of Oregonians at risk about 95 percent of the time. Estimates of prevalence subdivided by sex, race, age, income, or education will lose accuracy as more detailed tables are presented. These estimates should be used with *extreme* caution. They are presented because they can help identify high risk groups. As data are collected over time it may be useful to watch trend data, or to aggregate data for subsets from multiple years in order for sample sizes to be large enough to accurately represent ethnic or geographic breakdowns.

Another consideration is the individuals not represented in the survey. The survey sample had a 30.4 percent refusal rate. The 674 individuals that decided not to participate may have very different health behavior characteristics. Additionally, we know nothing about their demographic characteristics of age, sex, race, or income.

	1980 Census	1988 BRFS	Percent Difference
Total	100%	100%	
Male	48.5	38.5	-20.6
18-24	17.7	12.7	-28.2
25-34	26.1	21.8	-16.5
35-44	16.5	22.8	+38.2
45-54	12.9	12.2	- 5.4
55-64	12.8	10.3	-19.5
65+	13.9	20.2	+45.3
Female	51.5	61.5	+19.4
18-24	16.9	8.3	-50.9
25-34	24.3	20.4	-16.8
35-44	15.3	21.0	+37.3
45-54	12.6	12.6	--
55-64	13.2	14.3	8.3
65+	17.7	23.4	+32.2
Race			
white	92.2	93.1	+ 1.0
African American	1.2	1.1	- 8.3
Hispanic	2.7	2.2	-18.5
Other	3.7	3.2	-13.5

Figure 2.1. Sex by age percentage for comparison of 1988 BRFS survey sample to 1980 census

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1. Personal Communication with Gary Sincick, Oregon Employment Division, April 19, 1990. Original source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Seat Belt Use

HEALTH RISK IMPLICATIONS

Seat belt use can reduce injuries and save lives. In motor vehicle crashes where a fatality occurred, uninjured or less severely injured persons were more apt to have been wearing a seat belt while those fatally injured were usually unbelted.[1] Unlike many other states, Oregon does not have a comprehensive seat belt use law (except for children 16 or younger).

During 1988, 668 Oregonians died as a result of motor vehicle-related injuries, the sixth leading cause of death. These deaths represent over one-half of all unintentional injury deaths and, unlike many other unintentional injury deaths, occur most frequently among younger residents. Nearly one-third (31%) of these deaths occurred to Oregonians between the ages of 15 and 24. Nearly two-thirds (64%) of the motor vehicle injury decedents were 15-44 years of age.[2] Motor vehicle injuries are second only to cancer in the number of years of potential life lost by Oregonians 18-70 years of age—16,500.

Sixty-one percent of Oregonians reported using seat belts always or nearly always.

BEHAVIORAL RISK FACTOR SURVEILLANCE

Sixty-one percent of Oregonians reported that they always or nearly always use their seat belts (Figure 3.1). Those at risk (i.e., reporting that they use seat belts sometimes, seldom, or never) vary by sex, age, marital status, education, and income (App. A, Question 1). Women are one-fifth again more apt to use seat belts than men (66% vs. 55%). Seventeen percent of men *never* wear seat belts compared to just 9 percent of women (Figure 3.2). By age, Oregonians 25- to 54-years-old are most apt to buckle up; about 64 percent use seat belts regularly compared to about 58 percent of those in other age groups (App. B, Table B.3.1). The smallest differences in seat belt use between males and females are among those 45- to 54-years-old and among those over 64. The most frequent users of seat belts are women 35-44 years of age; 72 percent use seat belts always or nearly always. By comparison, males 55- to 64-years-old use seat belts less frequently than any other age-sex group (48%). Sixty-five percent of married individuals reported using seat belts on a regular basis, while single, widowed, or divorced individuals reported using seat belts only 51-54 percent of the time.

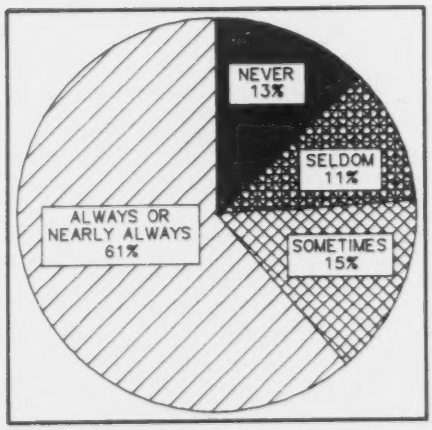

Figure 3.1. Self-reported seat belt use by Oregonians, 1988

Seat belt usage increases with both higher educational attainment and income. Figure 3.3 illustrates that residents who graduated from college are three-fourths again more likely to regularly use seat belts (81 percent) compared to those with an eighth grade education or less (46 percent). Three-fourths (76%) of Oregonians with an income above $50,000 use seat belts always or nearly always compared to less than one-half (49%) of those with incomes under $10,000 (Figure 3.4).

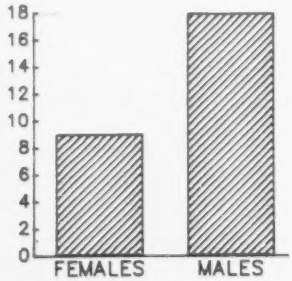

Figure 3.2. Percentage of Oregonians who never use seat belts, 1988

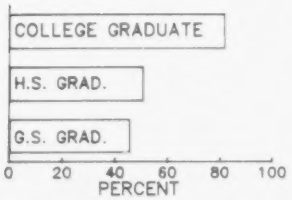

Figure 3.3. Percentage of Oregonians who use seat belts always or nearly always, by educational attainment, 1988

OTHER OREGON DATA

The Oregon Injury Registry collected data on motor vehicle injuries resulting in hospitalization in Multnomah, Washington, Clackamas, Clatsop, Columbia, Tillamook, and Deschutes counties in 1988. Among drivers and passengers who suffered severe injuries, only 19 percent wore seat belts. The other 81 percent were unbelted. Among those who died, 85 percent were unbelted. Across all age groups, those not using safety restraints were far more likely to suffer severe internal and head injuries in motor vehicle accidents.

The Oregon Traffic Safety Commission (OTSC) has tracked seat belt use among Oregonians since 1983. Observers at 13 locations throughout the state record the use of seat belts by motor vehicle occupants.[3] The OTSC found that driver usage was 48 percent in 1989, up from just 23 percent in 1983. This compares to 41 percent* of BRFS respondents who reported always using seat belts and 20 percent who said they nearly always used seat belts. The OTSC report also noted that only 28 percent of infants were properly restrained. This is a 25 percent decline over the prior year.

Previous studies that compared Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance (BRFS) data to studies based on actual observation showed that the average self-reported use exceeded observed use by about 8 percent for those answering always.[4]

NATIONAL DATA

Results from (BRFS) indicate that seat belt use by Oregonians is about average compared to that in other states. Nationally, 32 states reported non-use rates (using seat belts never or seldom), ranging from a low of 7 percent in Hawaii

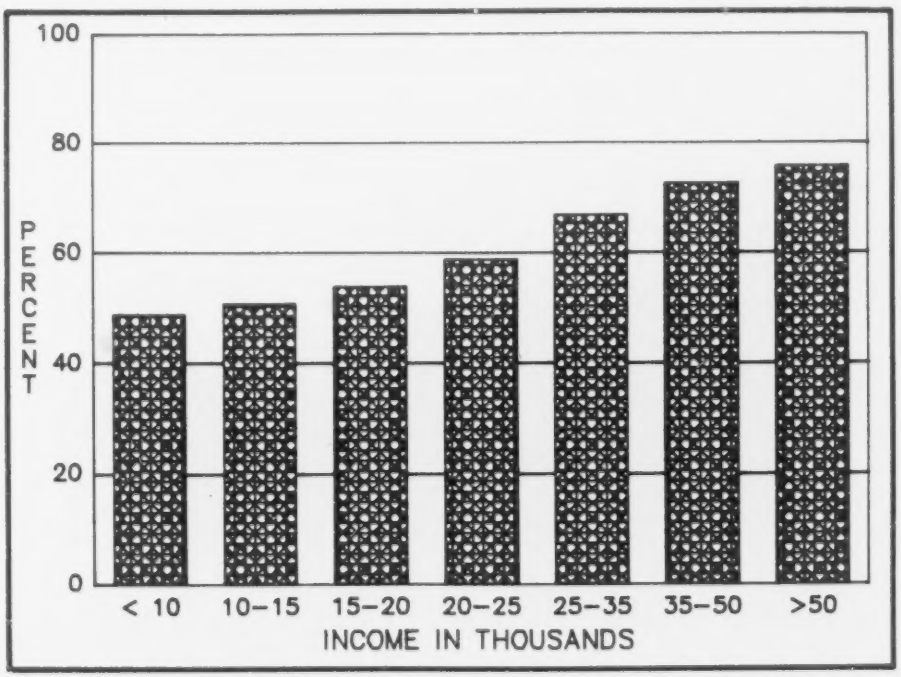

Figure 3.4. Percentage* of Oregonians who use seat belts always or nearly always, by income, 1988

* Asterisk indicates unweighted data.

to a high of 72 percent in South Dakota. Oregon's non-use rate of 39 percent is neither particularly high nor low compared to other states in which BRFS surveys were conducted in 1987. Twenty-eight states and the District of Columbia have laws mandating seat belt use. Four states (Utah, Idaho, Indiana, and Montana) have mandatory seat belt laws but report higher non-use rates than Oregon.

Unlike the data for Oregon, no difference in non-use rates between males and females was recorded nationally. The U.S. figures also indicate that young people have a higher rate of non-use than those over 60.† In Oregon, the rates for non-use by elderly (65+ years) and young people (18-24 years) are similar, 40 percent and 43 percent, respectively.

The social and financial impact of injuries resulting from motor vehicle crashes could be greatly reduced if everyone wore seat belts. National studies suggest that fatalities and serious injuries could be reduced by 60 percent; the lives of 18,000 Americans could be saved every year.[6,7] Moreover, if medical costs decreased proportionately with the number of injuries, over $10 billion would be saved.[8]

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† National data on seat belt use in relation to age, sex, education, and income are available only for 1981 to 1983.[5] Overall rates of non-use have declined since that time.

Hypertension

HEALTH RISK IMPLICATIONS

Hypertension is a common health problem associated with aging and lifestyle choices. When people reach middle age they are much more likely to be diagnosed as having high blood pressure than during their younger years. If left untreated, this condition may lead to disabilities associated with heart or cerebrovascular diseases—or it may even cause death.

Continuous elevation in blood pressure level may damage blood vessels or other essential organs. Although the significance of blood pressure levels for individual health must be understood within the context of other health factors, a systolic pressure (the highest reading which follows a heart beat) above 140 or a diastolic pressure (the low point between heart beats) above 90 is generally considered abnormally high.[1]

Many of the deaths which occur in the state each year are due to sudden circulatory crises related to high blood pressure, such as strokes or hemorrhages. In fact, Oregon has a high *cerebrovascular disease* death rate (Figure 4.1). During the past 20 years this rate has been consistently higher than the national average. In 1987 it was 72.8 per 100,000—19 percent above the estimated national rate of 61.2.

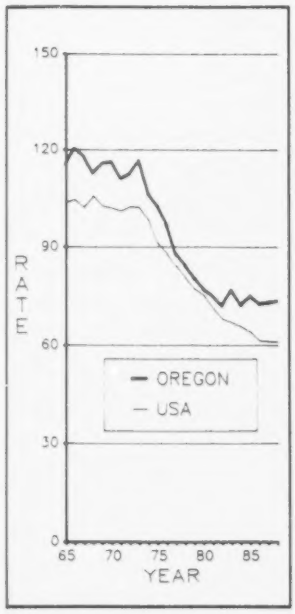

Figure 4.1.
Cerebrovascular disease death rates, Oregon and the U.S., 1965-1987

If the deaths from hypertension and hypertensive heart diseases were added to the number of deaths due to cerebrovascular disease, the combined death rate would be 84.5 per 100,000 Oregonians in 1987. This is approximately 15.5 percent higher than the national death rate for these same causes (estimated at 80.1 in 1983). Phrased differently, nearly one in ten deaths of Oregonians in 1987 (2,272) was due to one of the three disease groups most closely linked with hypertension.[2]

For many Oregonians with chronic hypertension, a normal life is achieved by controlling blood pressure level through prescribed medication and/or a carefully monitored diet and exercise regimen. Although this represents a great advance over the high risks of death or disability which prevailed little more than a decade ago, a far better solution is to prevent the development of this condition. Like other chronic conditions, successful prevention is best accomplished during a person's early years—when choices are made which establish many life-style patterns. To escape the high risks associated with hypertension in later life, behavior patterns should be developed among children and young adults which are better tuned to dietary, exercise, and stress control needs of the human body.

BEHAVIORAL RISK FACTOR SURVEILLANCE

Following the definition established by the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, "current hypertensives" are persons who have been told more than once that they have high blood pressure, or are currently taking medication for it, or report that they still have it. On this basis, the BRFS survey found an estimated 17 percent of Oregonians 18 years of age or older were classified as hypertensive in 1988. Based on sex-specific estimates of prevalence and state

population estimates, there were more than 150,000 men and 195,000 women in Oregon in this category of risk.

The risk of hypertension increases rapidly in middle age.

Data show that the proportion of adults at risk for hypertension increases greatly with age (Figure 4.3; App. B, Table 4.1). In the youngest group (18-24 years) fewer than one person in 25 are at risk. After 45 years of age the risk increases rapidly for both men and women. In fact, the risk of hypertension among 55- to 64-year-olds is twice as great (1.98:1) as that of 45- to 54-year-olds. Because of this potential for change in risk level over a brief time span, it is important that people obtain reliable measures of their blood pressure more frequently after they reach their mid-forties. Among those of retirement age—65 years of age or older—more than two in five (41%) are at risk for hypertension.

If the youngest adults (18-24 years) are used to measure the relative risk of hypertension for different age groups, persons 45-54 years of age are nearly 5 times as likely to be hypertensive (4.8:1). After 65 years of age the relative risk reaches a ratio of more than 10 to 1. (The apparent leveling in relative risk among persons over 65 years may be partially due to the disproportionately high mortality rate among those with excessively high blood pressure.)

Although it is common to have high blood pressure in later life, some people are more likely to develop this condition than others. Data suggest that persons who have been unemployed for more than one year may be as much as three times more likely to be hypertensive than those regularly employed (App. B, Table 4.2).

One in five (22%) of non-institutionalized Oregonians have been informed at least once that they have high blood pressure. Their treatment pattern varies greatly according to age (App. B, Table 4.4). Among 25- to 34-year-olds, 13 percent reported that they currently had medicine prescribed for them; among 55- to 64-year-olds the comparable figure was 73 percent. Thus, the older group was over five times more likely to have drugs prescribed as a current treatment. Similarly, a person over 55 years old was nearly four times more likely (3.8:1*) to have medicine prescribed as treatment than someone under 45 years of age. This was equally true of both men and women.

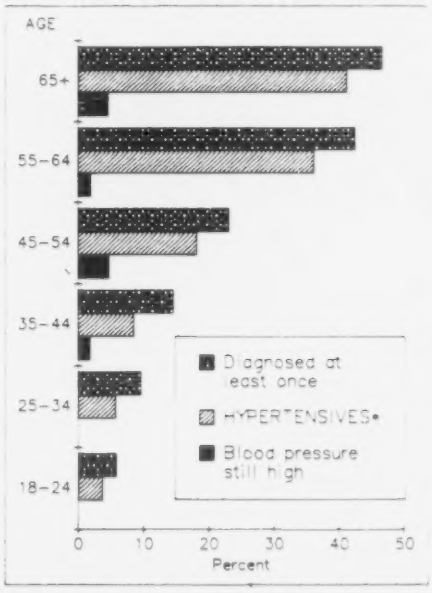

Figure 4.2. Risk of hypertension in relation to age, Oregon, 1988

Note: Hypertensives are those diagnosed two or more times as having high blood pressure, or those currently on medication for high blood pressure, or those stating that their blood pressure remains high.

The BRFS survey found that out of every ten Oregonians who had been told by a medical professional at least once that they had high blood pressure, four reported that their blood pressure was now normal (40%) and five stated that it was under

* Asterisk indicates unweighted data.

control (47%) (App. B, Table 4.3). One person out of 10 (9%), however, reported that his/her blood pressure remained high. Roughly one-half (54%) of persons diagnosed at least once as having high blood pressure currently had medicine prescribed for this condition (App. B, Table 4.4). Of these, 9 out of 10 (94%) reported that they regularly used the prescribed medication (App. B, Table 4.5).

Over 90 percent of all patients receiving prescribed medicine claim that they take it on a regular basis—irrespective of differences in age, gender, education, or level of income. The non-clinical self-report data of this study are consistent with the notion that adults under 35 years of age are likely to regain a blood pressure level within normal limits or are able to control hypertension with medication.

As a group, middle aged and older patients are less successful. Among persons informed at least once of high blood pressure, about one in ten of those over 35 years of age still had high blood pressure (App. B, Table 4.6).

Over 90 percent take medicine regularly (if prescribed for treatment).

NATIONAL DATA

According to 1987 BRFS estimates, the proportion of current hypertensives ranged from a low of 11 percent in New Mexico to a high of 21 percent in South Carolina (App. C, Table 4.2). Oregon (17%) fell within the mid-range of the 32 states for which 1987 data were available. The comparable level of risk observed in the neighboring states of Idaho, California, and Washington were 16, 17, and 19 percent, respectively.

Previous studies based on national samples indicate that African Americans are at much greater risk than whites in regard to elevated blood pressure.[3] Although the sample design of Oregon's BRFS study did not insure enough African Americans in the sample to confirm this relationship, observations were consistent with national findings.

A review of national data indicates that the causes of hypertension are increasingly recognized in the U.S.[3] Greater effort is being made to avoid this condition through changes in lifestyle or to identify and manage hypertension through effective medical care. As a result, there has been a declining trend in mortality due to hypertension-mediated causes.

Probability surveys conducted by the National Institutes of Health and the National Center for Health Statistics between 1971 and 1984 give an indication of general trends in the prevalence of hypertension, individual awareness of the condition, and rates of treatment and effective control (App. B, Table 4.7). Data indicate that individuals increasingly have been informed by their physician that they have elevated blood pressure and are treated for it more frequently. The most dramatic change, however, appears to be the fact that while the general prevalence of hypertension remained relatively unchanged, the percentage of hypertensives in which the condition was effectively controlled more than doubled. Furthermore, in 1972—the year in which the National High Blood Pressure Education Program began—the *decline* in age-adjusted stroke mortality began to accelerate. In fact, based on unpublished data of the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, if the expected mortality rates of 1960 to 1972 had prevailed until 1985, approximately 77,500 more Americans would have died from stroke in 1984 alone.

Data from the National Health Survey conducted in 1986[4] estimated that 6.7 percent of 18- to 44-year-olds had hypertension. In addition, one-fourth (25.1%)

of those 45-64 years of age and two in five (39.4%) of non-institutionalized civilians 65 years of age and older had elevated blood pressure.

Greater awareness and a declining number of deaths.

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Exercise

HEALTH RISK IMPLICATIONS

The level of physical activity has well-established health risk consequences. Exercise is known to:

1. reduce the risk of coronary heart disease,
2. help maintain appropriate weight,
3. increase the mineral content of bones
4. reduce anxiety and depressive symptoms, and
5. reduce the risk of colon cancer.[1]

Exercise is instrumental in reducing the risk of premature death in three of the ten leading causes of death categories: heart disease, cancer, and suicide. Exercise keeps muscles, joints, bones, the heart, and circulation in good working order and, as a consequence, daily physical demands are met with less effort.[1]

BEHAVIORAL RISK FACTOR SURVEILLANCE

Respondents to the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance (BRFS) survey are defined as having a sedentary lifestyle if they are not engaged in an activity for more than 20 minutes at a time three times a week (App. A, Questions 7-13). Over half of all Oregonians are at risk for this sedentary lifestyle (53%). Data indicate that males may be at greater risk than females (56% vs. 51%) (App. B, Table 5.1).

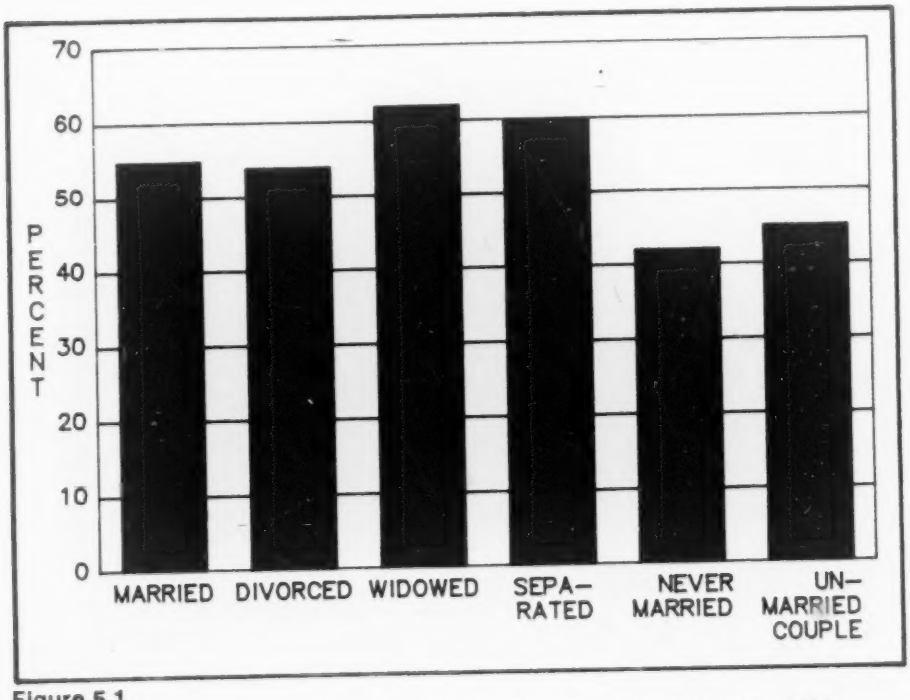

Figure 5.1.
Percentage of Oregonians at risk of a sedentary lifestyle, by marital status, 1988

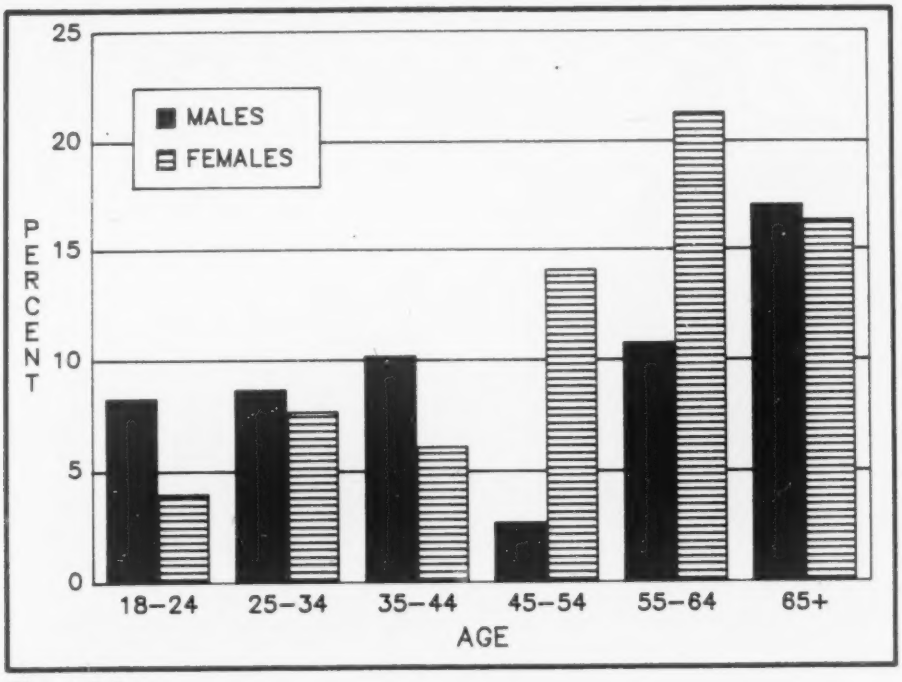

Figure 5.2.
Percentage of Oregonians who met 1990 objectives for exercise levels, 1988

Widowed Oregonians are at great risk of a sedentary lifestyle (Figure 5.1). Nearly 62 percent of these residents lead sedentary lives. Separated Oregonians are a close second with nearly 60 percent of Oregonians not participating at recommended levels of exercise. Never married individuals are the most active. Even so, nearly 42 percent of these individuals lead a sedentary lifestyle.

The 1990 objective for the proportion of adults aged 18 to 64 participating regularly in vigorous physical activity is 60 percent.[4] Oregonians are currently at the 10 percent level. Males meet the objective less often than females (10% vs. 11%) (App. B, Table 5.1).

The death rate for heart disease for Oregon men in the 45- to 54-year-old age category is 155.5 deaths per 100,000 population. The men in this age category meet the 1990 objectives for exercise only 3 percent of the time. This is the lowest percentage of any sex/age breakdown.

Males (65+ years) in Oregon did much better. They met the 1990 objective for levels of exercise 17 percent of the time. Females 55-64 years old met the 1990 objectives 21 percent of the time, the highest percentage of any age/sex category.

OTHER OREGON DATA

Data compiled from Customer Information Questionnaires and published in the Lifestyle Market Analyst 1989, list participation levels for certain exercise and leisure activities in Oregon households.[2] Data are aggregated into television viewing areas. Data for Portland, Oregon television stations include 21 Oregon counties and five Washington counties. Estimates based on this non-probability sample show that by far the most popular activity was walking for health enjoyed by 40 percent of the viewing households. Watching sports on TV was a close

second with 37 percent of the households participating in this activity. Physical fitness and other forms of exercise were enjoyed by 33 percent of the households.[2]

OTHER NATIONAL DATA

How do Oregonians rank regarding risk of sedentary lifestyles compared to other states? Of the 33 states for which behavioral risk data were available in 1987, only four states had a lower percentage of individuals at risk of a sedentary lifestyle. This means that vis-a-vis other states, Oregon has more people who exercise three times a week for twenty minutes (App. C, Table 5.1). Behavioral Risk data showed that in 1987 Montana ranked the lowest in terms of persons at risk of a sedentary lifestyle (47%). New Yorkers are the least likely to exercise. Nearly three-fourths (74%) of these individuals are at risk. Finally, Idahoans are slightly more likely to lead a sedentary lifestyle than Oregonians, 55 percent compared to 53 percent.

The 1984 National Children and Youth Fitness Study (NCYFS) found that 66 percent of children ages 10-17 were participating in appropriate levels of fitness according to the national health objective criteria. The 1985 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) has shown that only about 8 percent of adults aged 18 to 65 are participating regularly at the recommended levels.[4]

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Diet

HEALTH RISK IMPLICATIONS

Diet is associated with many chronic diseases including coronary heart disease, some types of cancer, diabetes mellitus, and atherosclerosis. Diet also contributes to problems such as obesity, hypertension, osteoporosis, gastrointestinal diseases, and dental disease.[1]

BRFS is not able to address all aspects of diet and chronic disease but has looked at several indicators. Overweight contributes to the risk for cardiovascular disease, gall bladder disease, high blood pressure, and diabetes. High salt intake has been implicated in raising blood pressure. A diet high in fiber may reduce the risk of diverticular disease and some types of cancer. A high fat diet contributes to the risk of obesity, cardiovascular disease, and some types of cancer.

BEHAVIORAL RISK FACTOR SURVEILLANCE

Overweight

Obesity can be due to both genetic and environmental factors, including excess calorie intake. Body weight more than 20 percent above normal may increase morbidity and mortality. Ideal weight is defined as the mid-value for a medium frame person from the 1959 Metropolitan height-weight tables. Nearly one-fourth of Oregonians are overweight by this measure (23%). Males and females are similar (24% vs. 22%).

Respondents 18-24 years old were least likely to be overweight (11%). Obesity occurred with increasing frequency in older age groups reaching a high of 38

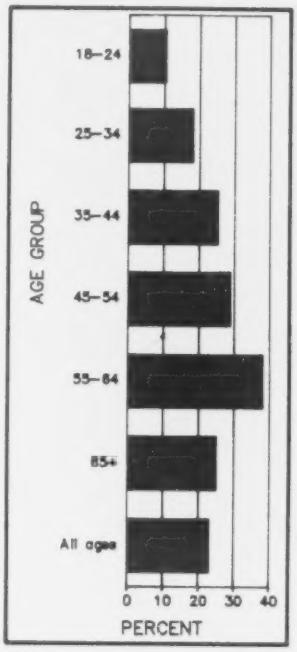

Figure 6.1. Percentage of Americans at risk of being overweight by age

Oregon BRFS Participants by Overweight Status and Sex, 1988

	NOT OVERWEIGHT		OVERWEIGHT	
	Decrease calories?		*Decrease calories?*	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
Increase activity?				
Yes				
Male	38	17	26	5
Female	133	35	76	9
No				
Male	29	9	40	8
Female	87	15	73	6
Don't know				
Male	1	--	--	--
Female	1	--	--	--
Totals	289	76	215	28

Note: Table includes 608 respondents for whom all data was available.

Figure 6.2. Trying to lose weight by decreasing calories versus increasing activity

percent among 55- to 64-year-olds. Twenty-five percent of those 65 or older were overweight (Figure 6.1.; App. B, Table 6.1).

Forty-three percent* of Oregonians are trying to lose weight. Of these Oregonians, 40 percent* are overweight. Over half of the dieters are not obese (60%).

To improve health status and control obesity, Americans and Oregonians would benefit from a lifestyle which included more physical activity and a low-fat diet.[1] Reducing calories alone may help individuals lose weight, but may also result in a loss of lean tissue. Exercise burns calories and promotes the development and maintenance of lean body tissue. Using a combination of exercise and moderate calorie reduction by reducing fat intake is the best way to promote sustained weight loss.[1] In the BRFS, 45 percent of those trying to lose weight (28% of the men and 48% of the women) were using both exercise and diet (Figure 6.2).

Salt Use

Sodium found naturally in unsalted food is sufficient to meet our sodium requirement. Thirty-eight percent of Oregonians never add salt to their food. Females are less likely than males to add salt to their food at the table, 42 percent compared to 34 percent of males. An interesting relationship exists between income and salt use. Oregonians in the lowest and highest income groups add salt to their food less often than those in middle income brackets. Those Oregonians earning less than $10,000 and more than $50,000 don't add salt to their food 44 and 45 percent of the time, respectively.

Fiber Use

Oregonians were asked about the fiber content of their diets. The majority (58%*) of Oregonians reported having a diet that was medium in dietary fiber content. A little over one-fourth (27%*) of Oregonians reported a diet that was high in fiber. Oregonians with incomes of $50,000 or more reported a diet that was high in fiber 46%* of the time. Oregonians that had diets low in fiber were those in the $15,000 to $25,000 income levels.

Fat Use

Oregonians were asked about the amount of fat in their diets. Nearly three-fourths (71%) of Oregonians were told by a doctor that their diets should be low in fat. Nearly one-third (30%) of these Oregonians were later referred to a dietitian to help reduce the fat or cholesterol in their diets.

OTHER NATIONAL DATA

BRFS uses two main measures of obesity. The one that allows us to compare ourselves nationally is based on body mass index. Overweight is defined as body mass index greater than 27.3 for females and 27.8 for males. Body mass index is defined as weight in kilograms divided by height in meters squared (W/H^2). Of the 33 states which reported data, Maine reported the lowest percentage of men in this risk category (13%). Missouri reported the highest percentage of obese men (36%). Oregon men ranked 21st with a factor of 21 percent.[3] Nineteen percent of Oregon women are at risk. This is the lowest among the 33 states which reported data in 1987.[3]

* Asterisk indicates unweighted data.

To reduce the prevalence of overweight and chronic diseases in the United States, the 1990 National Health Objectives proposed that "by 1990, 50 percent of the overweight population to participate in a weight reduction program that includes both decreasing caloric intake and increasing physical activity." More than half of the overweight adults surveyed in Oregon were eating fewer calories to lose weight, but less than one third were increasing physical activity.[3]

The prevalence of obesity reported here may be underestimated because the data are based on self-reported responses. When measured weights and heights from the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey conducted from February 1976 through February 1980 were used, an estimated 24.2 percent of men and 27.1 percent of women in the United States were overweight.[4,5] This data may be more accurate since estimates were based on actual measurements instead of self-reported data.

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Tobacco Use

HEALTH RISK IMPLICATIONS

The death toll from lung cancer and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)† among Oregonians continues to increase. About one in seven men and one in eleven women who die, die from these causes. Most of these premature deaths are preventable. The Surgeon General of the United States has stated that smoking is not only the major cause of lung cancer and COPD, but also contributes to coronary and other diseases.[1-5]

Four times as many Oregonians died from lung cancer and chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases during 1988 than died as a result of the entire Vietnam conflict. During 1988, lung cancer claimed the lives of 1,654 Oregonians. In addition to the 1,203 Oregonians whose deaths were attributed to chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, COPD also contributed to the deaths of another 1,417 residents. As high as these figures are, they do not include other smoking-related deaths—such as heart disease, respiratory conditions of the newborn, or deaths resulting from fires started by careless smokers.

In 1986, the direct economic cost of smoking-caused deaths (including hospitalization, physician services, nursing home care, medication, and professional services) in Oregon was estimated to be $266.9 million. Additionally, $170.5 million in indirect costs were incurred; this includes lost productivity, legal costs, absenteeism, health and life insurance costs, fire losses, occupational health, and other economic impacts beyond illness treatment. The total cost, then, approached one-half billion dollars—$164 per year for every man, woman, and child in Oregon.[6] The human cost is immeasurable.

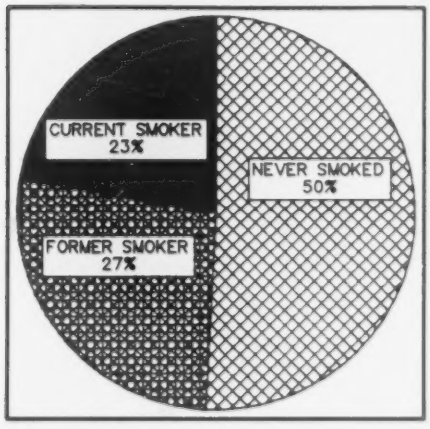

Figure 7.1.
Smoking status of Oregonians, 1988

BEHAVIORAL RISK FACTOR SURVEILLANCE

In Oregon, former smokers§ outnumber current smokers. Twenty-seven percent of the state's residents previously smoked tobacco compared to only 23 percent who now do so. But the largest group are those who have never smoked—50 percent (Figure 7.1). A larger proportion of men than women reported smoking, but only slightly, 24 percent and 21 percent, respectively (App. A, Questions 25 and 26). Older Oregonians who have ever smoked at least 100 cigarettes are far more likely to

Percentage who smoke

income >$35,000:	13%
income <$35,000:	25%
college graduate:	12%
not a college grad.:	25%

† COPD includes three disorders that are smoking related: chronic bronchitis, emphysema, and chronic airways obstruction. These conditions account for 92 percent of all COPD deaths.

§ Former smokers are defined as persons who have smoked at least 100 cigarettes, but who no longer smoke.

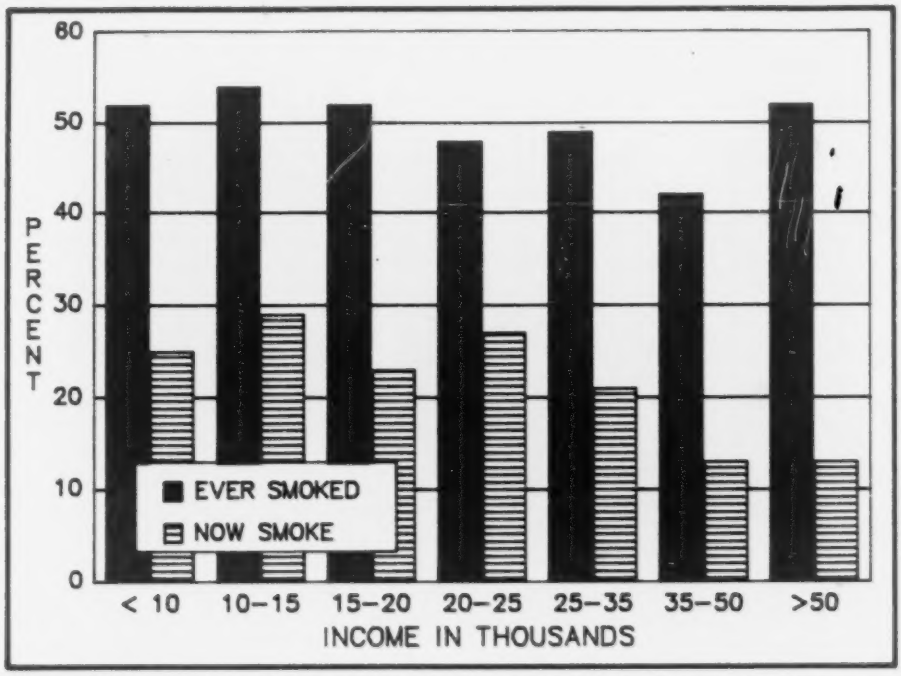

Figure 7.3. Percentage of Oregonians who ever smoked and percentage who now smoke, by income, 1988

Percentage of married Oregonians who smoke: 19

Of divorced: 39

have quit than their younger counterparts (Figure 7.2). This, and the increased likelihood of premature death among smokers compared to former and nonsmokers, are factors contributing to the low prevalence of smoking among residents 65 or more years of age. Only 12 percent of these older Oregonians smoke (App. B, Table B.7.1).

Divorced Oregonians are far more likely to smoke than others; nearly two of every five (39%) smoke compared to less than one in five (19%) of married or widowed persons. Distinct smoking patterns are also apparent among Oregonians by educational attainment and income. Residents who have graduated from college or earn more than $35,000 per year are only about one-half as likely to smoke as those with little formal education or low income (Figure 7.3). Similarly, the unemployed are more apt to smoke than are employed persons or homemakers.

Men are not only more apt to smoke, they are also somewhat more apt to be heavy smokers (more than one pack a day). Four percent of all men are heavy smokers compared to 3 percent of women (App. A, Question 27). Of the six age groups, 45- to 54-year-olds are both most likely to smoke (28%) and most apt to smoke more than a pack of cigarettes a day; 10 percent are heavy smokers compared to less than 1 percent of 18- to 24-year-olds (Figure 7.4).

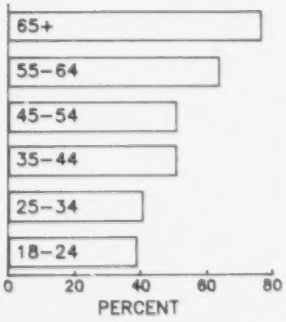

Figure 7.2. Of Oregonians who have ever smoked, the percentage who no longer do so, by age,1988

Two of every five Oregon smokers tried to quit during the previous year, refraining for a week or more (App. A, Question 28). There is essentially no difference between the sexes in this regard. By age, young smokers were more likely to have attempted to quit than their older counterparts; 60 percent of 18- to 24-year-olds were so categorized compared to 29 percent of those 65 or older. However, as noted previously, those in the older age groups were more likely to have successfully quit.

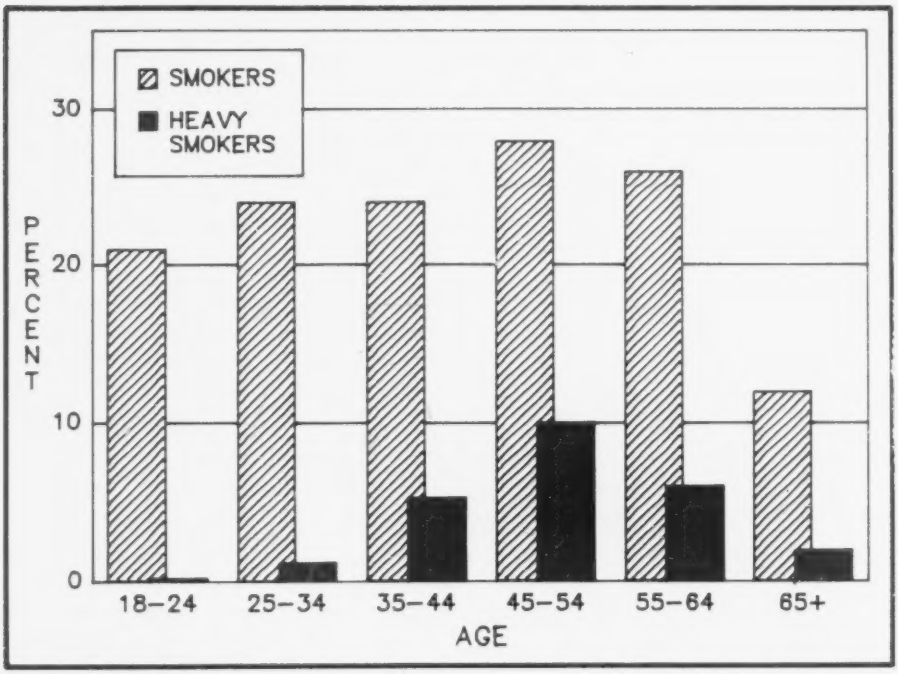

Figure 7.4. Percentage of Oregonians who smoke and percentage who are heavy smokers, by age, 1988

Men more often succeed in "kicking the habit" than women (App. A, Question 26); 59 percent* of those who had smoked at least 100 cigarettes no longer smoke compared to 51 percent* of women. About three-fourths of Oregonians (who have ever smoked) in three demographic groups have successfully quit smoking: those 65 or older (77%), college graduates (70%*), and those earning over $50,000 per year (75%*).

Although most Oregonians using tobacco smoke it, others chew tobacco or use snuff. About one in nine (12%) have tried or used chewing tobacco. Six percent have tried or use snuff, while 4 percent have tried or use both. Men are many times more likely than women to have used tobacco in this way (App. A, Question 29). Residents using chewing tobacco or snuff are much more likely to quit than those who smoke tobacco (App. A, Question 30). Only 5 percent currently use smokeless tobacco. Males and those under 25 years of age are most apt to use chewing tobacco or snuff.

Data from the BRFS and other studies suggests that public health efforts need to focus on preventing young people from starting to use tobacco and that cessation programs be directed to individuals in the lower socioeconomic strata of society.

OTHER OREGON DATA

BRFS data suggest that about 470,000 Oregonians 18 or older smoke. These smokers are at risk of disability and premature death. The nearly 3,000 COPD and lung cancer deaths that occurred in 1988 represent only a fraction of those affected by lung disease; an estimated 257,800 Oregonians suffered from chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases in 1985.[7] Not all will die from smoking-linked diseases, but many will be disabled. Emphysema is second only to coronary heart

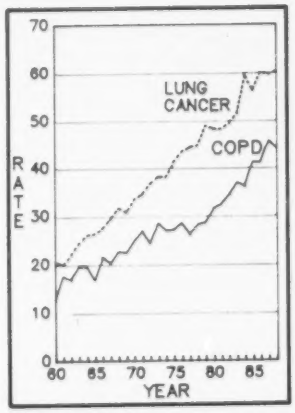

Figure 7.5. Lung cancer and COPD death rates, Oregon, 1960-1988

* Asterisk indicates unweighted data.

disease as a cause of Social Security compensated disability.[8] Many other diseases, although not a result of smoking, are aggravated by smoking. The population at risk also includes non-smokers exposed to second hand smoke.[3,5]

Every three hours an Oregonian dies from lung cancer or COPD

The death rates for both COPD and lung cancer, have increased sharply during recent decades. Between 1960 and 1988 the lung cancer death rate increased nearly *three-fold* (Figure 7.5). During the same period the COPD death rate increased to a level *three and one-half times* higher. These death rates are unlikely to decline in the near future. Although a smaller proportion of men now smoke than did 20-30 years ago, young women are now more likely to smoke than were their counterparts a generation ago.[1-5]

NATIONAL COMPARISON

Oregonians are less apt to smoke cigarettes than the average U.S. resident; 23 percent smoke compared to 25 percent of all Americans. The use of smokeless tobacco ranges between 3 and 4 percent in the U.S. Oregonians, however, are somewhat more likely to use tobacco in this manner; 5 percent use chewing tobacco or snuff.

The 1990 National Health Objectives call for a smoking prevalence lower than 25 percent. Based on current trends, many states will not meet these goals, but Oregon will.[9] Smoking prevalence in the state during 1988 was 2 percentage points below the 1990 national objective. Of the 33 states that participated in the 1987 BRFS, Oregon (1988) ranked sixth lowest in the proportion of its residents who smoked.[10]

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Alcohol Use

HEALTH RISK IMPLICATIONS

Because alcohol is a toxic substance, regular heavy use or occasional overconsumption of alcohol endangers the life and health of the drinker. Deaths due to cirrhosis of the liver are most commonly associated with regular overuse of alcohol. Other diseases which result from chronic heavy use of alcohol include malnutrition, damage to the nervous system (polyneuropathy), gastritis, pancreatitis, and brain damage or mental illness. It may also increase the risk of cancers of the mouth, throat, and liver.[1]

In pregnant women, fetal alcohol syndrome may result from even moderate use of alcohol. In this type of illness, babies are born with mental retardation, poor motor coordination, facial deformities, low birthweight, short body length, and malformations of major internal organs.[2]

Whether classed as heavy party drinking, binge drinking, or *acute* use of alcohol, occasional or episodic overconsumption may also pose a serious health problem. The combination of over-the-counter, prescribed, or illegal drugs with alcohol may prove lethal. The use of alcohol is often associated with destructive behaviors such as suicide and homicide as well. The most common types of accidental death or injury associated with alcohol consumption involve motor vehicles. Those who drink too much and then drive not only endanger their own health but they also pose a *public hazard* to the health of others. Many other unintended injuries are associated with drinking too much alcohol, including falls, fires, and recreational or industrial accidents. Whenever perception, judgement, or physical dexterity are impaired by the consumption of alcohol, the lives and health of others may be threatened.

BEHAVIORAL RISK FACTOR SURVEILLANCE

Survey data show that nearly three out of five (57%) Oregonians drink some type of alcoholic beverage at least occasionally (App. B, Table 8.1). Yet, by combining those who do *not* use alcohol with those who consume less than ten drinks per month, it may be estimated that two out of three residents in this state do not drink alcohol or drink a very limited amount of it. Women are more likely to be classified as non-users/light users than men (77%* vs. 56%*, respectively). Men 18-44 years of age are most likely to drink alcoholic beverages; yet, even within this age range nearly one-third (29-30% among ten-year cohorts) do not drink (App. B, Table 8.1).

Among young adults (18-24 years), women were as likely as men to have consumed alcohol during the month which preceded the interview (Figure 8.1), 70 percent for men versus 69 percent for women. However, those women who drank tended to consume less than their male counterparts. Young men were over three times as likely as women of the same age to report that they had consumed over 20 drinks in the previous month (3.4:1) (App. B, Table 8.3).

In Oregon, about 1 in 20 residents (5%) are classed as *chronic heavy users* because they consume an average of two or more drinks per day. More than one in seven adult Oregonians (15%) may be classed as *acute users* because they consume five or more drinks on a single occasion at least once a month (App. A,

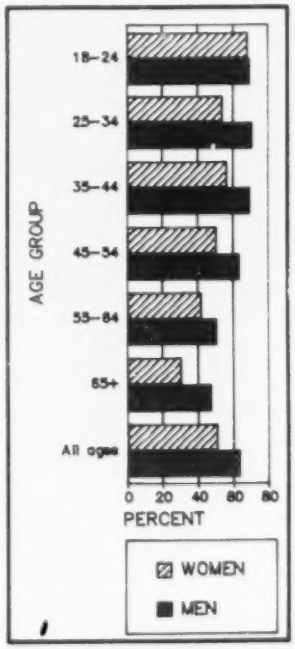

Figure 8.1. Percentage of Oregonians who reported drinking alcohol in the previous month, 1988

* Asterisk indicates unweighted data.

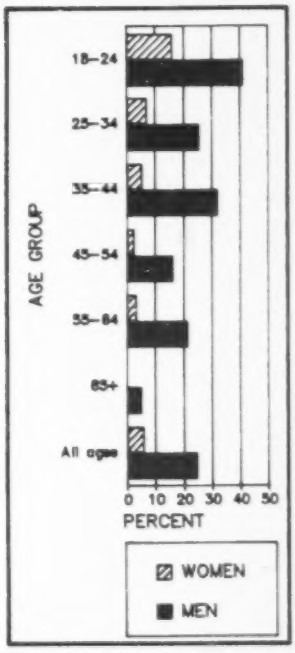

Figure 8.2. Percentage of Oregonians who drink 60 or more alcoholic drinks per month, 1988

Table 8.9). Less than 5 percent of Oregonians contacted in the survey reported that they had driven a motor vehicle after drinking "too much" (App. B, Table 8.7). Those who had done so may be classed as *public hazard users*, however.

Chronic Heavy Use

For purposes of the BRFS study, chronic heavy users of alcohol were defined as those who consumed 60 or more alcoholic drinks per month—beer, wine, wine coolers, cocktails, or liquor. On this basis, over 100,000 Oregonians are chronic heavy users; four-fifths of these are men. Thus, chronic heavy use is predominantly a male pattern (Figure 8.2). Nearly one man in ten reports that he consumes 60 or more alcoholic drinks per month (App. B, Table 8.9). Among all Oregonians over 18, about 5 percent display this type of drinking pattern.

For each age group studied, men were at least four times as likely as women to engage in regular heavy use. During the middle years when men are most likely to be heavy users (35-44 years of age), they are over nine times more likely to be at risk of a chronic drinking problem than women of the same age (App. B, Table 8.10). Over 15 percent of men in this age group maintain a lifestyle which involves chronic heavy use of alcohol. Because the sample did not include transient individuals who suffer from chronic alcoholism, this figure probably underestimates the actual problem.

Several life-style factors increase the risk of chronic heavy use of alcohol. Individuals who had experienced a divorce but had not remarried displayed a level of risk more than double that of married individuals. A lifestyle involving chronic heavy use of alcohol may be common among members of the upper-middle socio-economic level also. Persons with an income of $35,000-50,000, and those with at least some college education display a risk level about twice that of other groups (App. B, Tables 8.11 and 8.12).

Acute Drinking

An estimated one in seven (15%) adult Oregonians consume five or more alcoholic drinks on a single occasion at least once a month (App. B, Table 8.14). About one in four males over 18 years of age occasionally engages in this type of behavior. Overall, men are more than four times as likely to engage in acute drinking behavior as women.

Among 18- to 24-year-old males who drink alcoholic beverages, about 60 percent engage in episodic heavy consumption of alcohol; 40 percent do so once or twice a month (App. B, Table 8.5). In comparison, about 24 percent of the women within the same age group who use alcohol engage in acute drinking; 18 percent do so once or twice a month. Middle-aged men 35-44 years of age who use alcohol are less likely than younger men to engage in this activity (46%); yet, an estimated one in five do so on a weekly basis—indicating that it may have become an integral part of their lifestyle.

An association exists between marital status and acute drinking behavior. Married and widowed individuals experience a level of risk one-third or more below the state average (App. B, Table 8.16). At the other extreme, about one-third of those who have never married or who live as an unmarried couple are acute drinkers. Although those who are divorced or separated display a lower risk than this, they are still twice as likely as married individuals to engage in acute drinking. Those who have never married or live together as an unmarried couple

are more than three times as likely to engage in acute drinking as married persons. Acute drinking is also affected by a person's economic status. Both persons employed by others and the unemployed display an elevated level of risk (App. B, Table 8.17). People in other categories of employment—homemaker, retired, or self-employed—are less likely to engage in acute drinking. Self-employed persons are one-half as likely to engage in acute drinking as those who are employed by others or those who are unemployed. Future study may reveal ways in which these factors affect behavior of men and women differently.

Drinking and Driving

Based on self-reported responses to the survey, an estimated 3 percent of all Oregonians or 40,000 men and 13,000 women each month drive a motor vehicle after drinking too much. Some of these drivers do so repeatedly. At least three men drive under the effects of too much alcohol for every woman who does so. In the state as a whole, over 10,000 men may *often* drive under these conditions (App. B, Table 8.19).† Because these estimates are based upon self-reports and highly subjective judgments of what constitutes too much, the figure may be an underestimate. Still, based on these data, it is estimated that last year in Oregon someone was driving after drinking too much alcohol on *over a million occasions.*

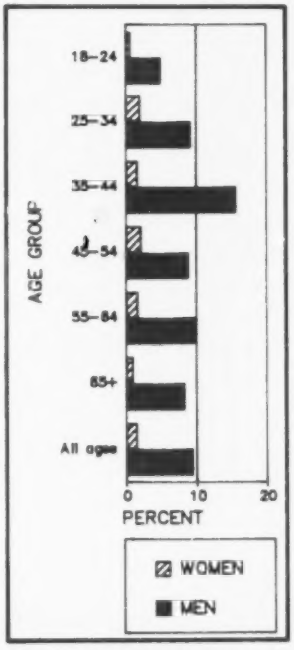

Figure 8.3. Percentage of Oregonians who drank 5 or more alcoholic drinks on a single occasion at least once in the past month, 1988

OTHER OREGON DATA

The number of deaths due to cirrhosis of the liver has declined in recent years in Oregon. The death rate associated with this cause was the lowest since at least 1970, declining by more than one-fourth since 1980. In 1987, liver cirrhosis accounted for nearly two out of three (66%) of all deaths resulting from the chronic heavy use of alcohol.[3] Because the Oregon Center for Health Statistics queries physicians about deaths which might involve alcohol and few other states do, the Oregon death rates related to alcohol use are not directly comparable to total U.S. figures.

Alcoholism is the tenth leading cause of death in Oregon overall; but it ranks eighth among men. Although attitudes and behavior related to alcohol use may be established during youth or early adulthood, effects upon mortality indicators do not usually appear until later in life. According to a study based on 1978-1986 data, alcoholism is the fourth leading cause of death among Oregonians 55- to 64-years-old with a rate of 49.4 per thousand.[3] Three out of five deaths from chronic alcohol use occur prior to retirement age.[4]

NATIONAL DATA

Chronic Heavy Drinking

According to 1987 BRFS estimates, the proportion of chronic heavy drinkers in other states ranged from a low of 4 percent in West Virginia to a high of 10 percent in Wisconsin. At 5 percent, the proportion of Oregonians "at risk" of chronic drinking was only slightly below the median for all other states participating in the BRFS during 1987. The comparable level of risk in the adjacent states of Idaho, Washington, and California were 5, 6, and 9 percent respectively.

† Based on the BRFS estimate that 1.1 percent of Oregon men had driven three or more times during the month preceding the interview after drinking "too much" and the number of men 18-74 years of age, inclusive.

Acute Drinking

The estimated level of risk for acute drinking among Oregon adults (15%) approximates the median prevalence (15.3%) among the 32 states for which BRFS data was available in 1987. That proportion is about double that of states such as New Mexico (7%) or Rhode Island (8%); but states as diverse as Texas, Hawaii, and Wisconsin have rates 40 to 90 percent higher than that of Oregon (22%, 23%, and 29%, respectively). The adjacent states of Idaho, Washington, and California were 15, 17, and 18 percent, respectively.

Drinking and Driving

Among studies conducted in other states in 1987, the percentage of adults who had driven after drinking too much alcohol ranged from 1 to 8 percent. The estimate of prevalence in Oregon during 1988 was 3 percent—ranking it after twelve of the 32 other states for which data were available.

National Adolescent Student Health Survey

A national probability sample of 217 schools in 20 states involved the collection of data from 11,419 eighth- and tenth-grade students in 1987 regarding their health-related knowledge, beliefs, and behaviors.[8] The first such study since the 1960s, it indicated that 77 percent of eighth-graders and 89 percent of the tenth-graders said they had used alcohol; 31 percent said they had used it before or during sixth grade. Twenty-six percent of the eighth-graders and 38 percent of the tenth-graders reported having had five or more drinks on one occasion during the past *two weeks*. (By comparison, the 1988 Oregon BRFS data indicates that among 18- to 24-year-olds 41 percent stated that they had consumed five or more drinks on at least one occasion in the past *month* and 27 percent said they had done so on two or more occasions in the past month.) In the national sample of adolescents, 84 percent of the respondents stated that they had received instruction on the effects of drugs and alcohol since beginning the seventh grade. These findings at the national level suggest strongly that, if they are to be successful, efforts to reduce the health risks associated with alcohol use must be directed at adolescent as well as adult residents of the state.

Several trends related to alcohol use and national health objectives were reported by the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration of the U.S. Public Health Service in late 1987;[9]

- The per capita alcohol consumption (beer, wine, and spirits converted to equivalents of pure ethyl alcohol) by those 14 years of age or older decreased by 2.2 percent between 1978 and 1984. (In 1986, the statewide rate was 2.73 gallons of ethyl alcohol consumed per year per person 14 years of age or older. This is roughly equivalent to two six-packs of beer per week or one glass of wine per day or three bottles of "hard liquor" per month.)
- The annual rate of fatalities from alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes dropped from 11.5 per 100,000 in 1977 to about 9.5 in 1984 and 1985, a reduction of nearly one-fifth.
- The annual rate of death due to cirrhosis declined from 13.5 per 100,00 in 1978 to 11.6 in 1984, a reduction of 14 percent.

- Awareness among women of childbearing age of the risks associated with drinking during pregnancy increased from 73 percent in 1979 to 88 percent in 1985, an increase of 20 percent.
- The proportion of 12- to 17-year-olds who abstain from alcohol remains relatively unchanged in 1982 when compared to that of 1977 (73% vs. 69%).
- Little change seems to have occurred in the proportion of high school seniors who perceive great risk associated with alcohol intoxication. In 1979 this figure was estimated at 35 percent; in 1986 it was 39 percent.

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Routine Checkups

HEALTH RISK IMPLICATIONS

Many apparently minor medical conditions, if undetected and untreated, develop into serious health problems. As the result of a routine medical checkup, early symptoms of a chronic disease condition may be detected at a stage when lifestyle changes or other types of less intensive treatment may be effective. Thus, the general effect of timely checkups is to reduce the frequency of radical treatment procedures and minimize costs of health care. Routine checkups are of great importance in maintaining individual health; and if most Oregonians had regular health check-ups, it would contribute to an increased level of public health also.

Because they are associated with periods of transitional or fragile health, the careful monitoring of the state of a person's health is especially critical at certain times. For example, routine checkups should be scheduled more frequently during pregnancy, infancy and early childhood, in late middle age, and throughout old age. If a routine check reveals no adverse medical conditions, it provides a measure of personal reassurance. Of potentially greater importance, however, are the observations recorded on the medical record—blood pressure, pulse rate, cholesterol level, etc.—which provide a useful basis for later comparison and judgement by medical personnel during episodes of acute illness or intensive care.

BEHAVIORAL RISK FACTOR SURVEILLANCE

Nearly all Oregonians (98%) have had a routine medical checkup conducted by a physician at least once in their lives. Nearly three out of five adults (58%) have had one within the past year; more than two-thirds (71%) have done so within the past two years. On the other hand, about 15 percent of all Oregon residents 18 years of age or older report that they have never had a routine checkup or have failed to do so within the preceding five years.

The age groups least likely to have had a recent checkup were those between 25 and 44 years of age. About 21 percent of those within this age range reported that they had not had a checkup within the past five years. By comparison, about 9 percent of those under 25 years or over 55 years of age had gone more than five years without a routine medical check.

Although other demographic variables are of little use in distinguishing those "at risk" of failing to maintain routine checks on their state of health, gender appears to make an important difference (Figures 9.1 and 9.2). Among adults under 25 years of age, women fail to get routine medical checkups more often than men. (The ratio of females to males was 1.2:1 among residents in this age group who reported that they had never had a routine checkup or that it had been longer than five years since their most recent one.) Among older age groups, however, men more often fail to obtain a routine checkup at least every five years. Between the ages of 25-44 and 55-64, males are about twice as likely as females to report the lack of a checkup within the preceding five years.

Although men of retirement age and those 45-54 years old display less difference when compared to women of their own age group, they are still 50

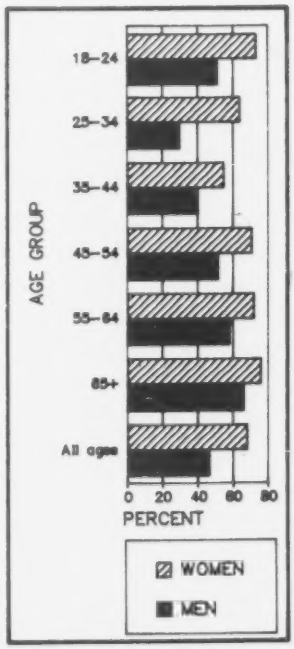

Figure 9.1. Estimated percentage of Oregonians who visited a doctor for a routine checkup within the past year, 1988

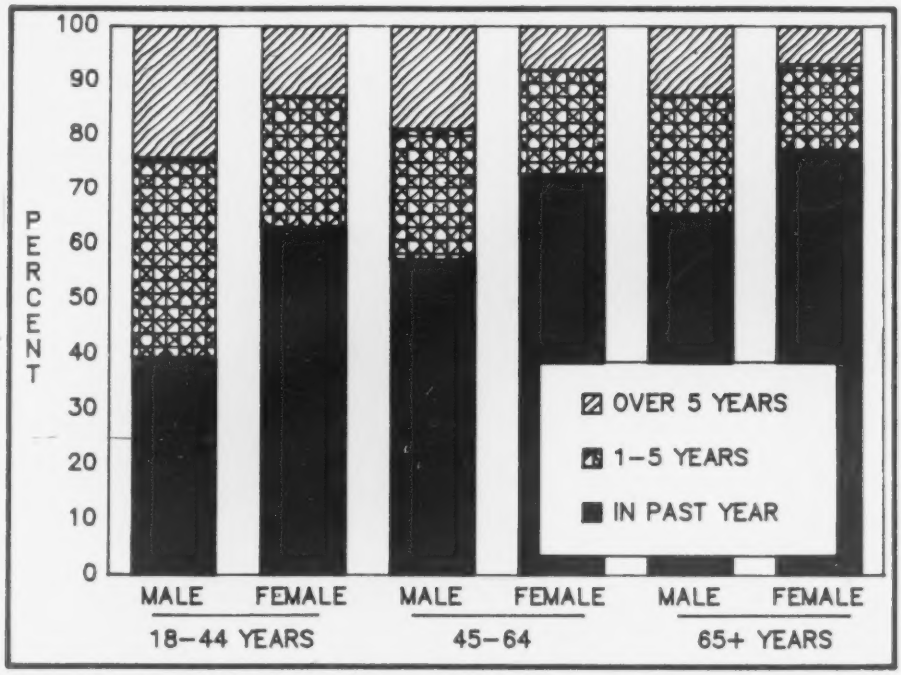

Figure 9.2. Length of time since last routine checkup by a physician, Oregon, 1988

percent more likely to have failed to receive a checkup within the preceding five years. By the same token, it appears that women of all age groups are more likely than men to obtain a routine checkup on an annual basis. Among persons of retirement age the difference is reduced to a ratio of 1.07 to 1, a statistically non-significant difference.

Oregonians with the least amount of formal education are most likely to have had a checkup in the last year.

A review of data on the leading causes of death reveals that during late middle age and shortly after retirement men are at greater risk than women in regard to certain widespread chronic diseases responsive to early detection and treatment. Among them are heart disease, chronic respiratory illnesses, and many types of cancer. Within this context, unweighted estimates indicate that men between 45 and 65 are over twice as likely as women to have never had a routine checkup or put it off for at least five years. Early detection of symptoms among this group might reduce deaths among men during late middle age. In turn, it might also reduce the years of productive labor lost by members of this group.

Although the data are somewhat ambiguous, it appears that among 45- to 64-year-olds, an inverse relationship may exist between education level and efforts to keep medical information up to date. Oregonians with the least amount of formal education are most likely to have had a checkup in the last year. Whereas 59 percent of college graduates have had a checkup in the past year, 81 percent of those without a high school degree had done so. This fact suggests that a program of public education may be effective in increasing the proportion of middle-aged Oregonians who obtain medical checkups on a routine basis.

Blood Cholesterol

HEALTH RISK IMPLICATIONS

The relationship between serum cholesterol and the risk of coronary heart disease (CHD) has been well documented in the past decade.[1] A serum cholesterol above 240 mg/dl is considered high and places an individual at increased risk of CHD.[2] A level below 200 mg/dl is considered desirable for health. Measurements between these two values are diagnosed as "borderline high" and call for closer monitoring and dietary changes to protect against higher levels. A growing body of evidence demonstrates that individuals with elevated cholesterol can reduce their risk of CHD by lowering their serum cholesterol level.[3]

Because too few Americans were aware of their cholesterol level, the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (NHLBI) initiated a program of education to improve public awareness in November 1985.[4] Individuals are now encouraged to ask their doctor about serum cholesterol, to have it tested if they haven't done so already and learn the actual number as well as whether it should be lower. Recommendations regarding dietary and exercise intervention have been offered for teenagers and young adults to aid in reducing their cholesterol before it reaches borderline high levels. By providing an early warning to those currently at high risk as well as those who are likely to be so in the future, the NHLBI recommendations should contribute to a further reduction in coronary heart disease.

The Adult Treatment Panel of the National Cholesterol Education Program of the NHLBI recommends that total serum cholesterol level be measured in all adults 20 years of age or older at least once every five years.[5] Because of variations in cholesterol level from one testing to the next and differences between testing laboratories, it is recommended that total cholesterol values be based upon at least two blood samples drawn about one month apart. The average of the two results should be used. If the two tests differ by more than 30 mg/dl, a new average which includes results from a third testing should be used.

BEHAVIORAL RISK FACTOR SURVEILLANCE

One-half (50%) of all Oregonians 18 years of age or older report that they have had their blood cholesterol checked at least once during their lifetime. Persons 45 years of age or older are three or more times more likely to have been given a blood cholesterol test than young adults under 25 (Figure 10.1). Among those tested, three-fourths of the women (75%) had received the results of the most recent test within the preceding year (Figure 10.2). Similarly, 65 percent of the men had received results of their latest test within the past year. Still, over one-half of adult Oregonians have never had their blood cholesterol tested (47%) or have done so over five years ago (6%).

Among those tested for blood cholesterol, one in five (20%) reported that on at least one occasion they had been informed that they had a high cholesterol level; of these, 62 percent were given specific numbers. For all age groups, women were more likely than men to be told that their cholesterol level was high (Figure 10.3).

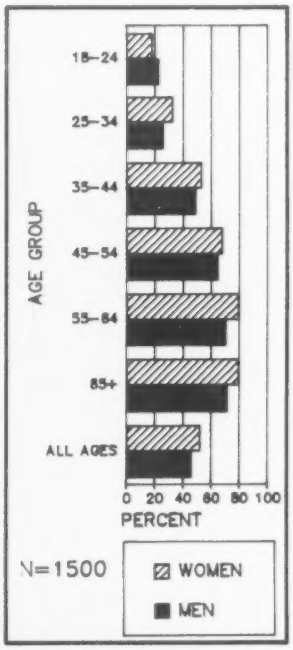

Figure 10.1. Estimated percentage of Oregonians 18 years of age or older who have ever had their blood cholesterol level checked, by age and sex, 1988

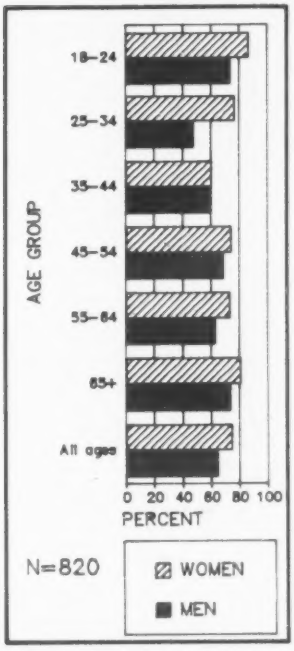

Figure 10.2. Estimated percentage of Oregonians who had their blood cholesterol level checked last year, Oregon, 1988

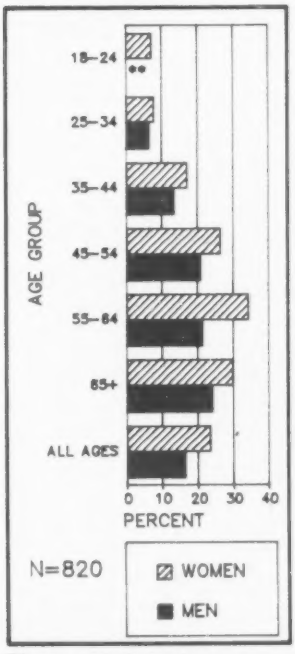

Figure 10.3. Estimated percentage of respondents tested for blood cholesterol who reported that they were told at least once that they had high cholesterol, Oregon, 1988

Based on respondents who had been tested for blood cholesterol level, Oregonians approaching retirement age (55-64 years) report a risk of elevated cholesterol over three times greater than those 25-34 years old (3.2:1 and 4.3:1 for men and women, respectively).

Based on BRFS estimates of prevalence and population estimates published in 1988[6], over 25,000 Oregonians 55 to 64 years of age are "at risk" of high blood cholesterol; another 30,000 men and women past retirement age and living outside institutions are also "at risk." Because a large proportion of Oregon residents have never been tested for blood cholesterol level--nearly one out of every five persons 55 years of age and older--these figures may underestimate the number of persons in the state "at risk" of an elevated cholesterol level.

Among Oregonians who have ever had their blood cholesterol tested, 13 percent are currently under the advice of a doctor to reduce their cholesterol level. Among those under a doctor's care, over two out of three (71%) were provided with a low fat or low cholesterol diet and 30 percent were referred to a dietician, nutritionist, or nurse to help reduce the amount of cholesterol due to diet. One in four (24%) of those under a doctor's care have had medicine prescribed for them to control the effects of high cholesterol.

NATIONAL DATA

Based on data obtained in surveys conducted in 33 states during 1987, the proportion of adults in each state who reported having had their *cholesterol tested* ranged widely from 29 percent in New Mexico to 57 percent in Maryland. The median value was 46.6 percent. Fifty percent of Oregonians reported that they had had their cholesterol tested (App. B, Table 10.1). This may reflect differences either in the availability and use of public or private cholesterol testing or in the respondents' awareness of the result of past testing.

Surveys conducted by the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute and the Food and Drug Administration indicated that the proportion of adults in the United States who reported that their serum cholesterol had been checked rose from 35 percent to 46 percent between 1983 and 1986.[7]

The proportion of adults in 1987 BRFS studies who reported being *told their cholesterol value* ranged from 3 percent in New Mexico to 29 percent in Washington, with a median of 19 percent.[8] About one-third (34%) of adults in Oregon reported that they had been told this value (App. B, Table 10.2). The proportion of adults who *claimed to know* their cholesterol value as a result of testing ranged from 1 percent in New Mexico to 9 percent in Maine, Maryland, and Washington. The median value was 6 percent. Based on Oregon's BRFS study conducted in early 1988, about 15 percent of Oregon residents know their serum cholesterol level (App. B, Table 10.3).

The low level of awareness regarding cholesterol level shown by 1987 BRFS studies may result from a combination of factors: fewer than one-half of the adults who had their cholesterol tested said that they were told their cholesterol value, and fewer than one-third of those who were told their cholesterol level remembered it. Statistical models based on 1976-1980 data from the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey indicate that most people under 25 years of age have a cholesterol level which is within desirable limits.[4] During the period between 25 and 54 years of age it rises between 20 and 30 percent in a fashion which permits projection of future risk if dietary and lifestyle changes or

more aggressive forms of medical intervention are not used to alter the typical developmental pattern. Based on these models, although men and women display comparable levels of cholesterol at 20 years of age, this measure rises more rapidly among men and then slows after age 35. By comparison, the risk of high cholesterol increases more slowly at first among women. Yet, after 30 years of age, the level among women increases at a growing pace so that by age 50 the risk of high cholesterol is greater than that for men.[9]

These projections provide an early warning to persons who could be at high risk in the future. Teenagers and young adults can begin reducing their cholesterol through dietary and exercise intervention before it reaches borderline high levels.[10,11]

Some idea of the distribution of total cholesterol level by age and sex may be seen in Appendix B, Table 10.4. The figures, published in 1980, are based on empirical observations obtained at 11 North American clinics which participated in the Lipid Research Clinic prevalence study.[12] As the result of a panel of experts convened in 1984 by the National Institutes of Health, the following guidelines were issued to aid in determining who is at risk and needs treatment:

Age	Moderate Risk cholesterol	High Risk cholesterol
2-19	>170 mg/dl	>185 mg/dl
20-29	>200 mg/dl	>220 mg/dl
30-39	>220 mg/dl	>240 mg/dl
40 +	>240 mg/dl	>260 mg/dl

The panel further recommended that diet and weight control treatments be used initially to lower blood cholesterol levels. If dietary changes fail to lower blood cholesterol sufficiently, then drug treatment was advised.

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Blood Pressure Testing

HEALTH RISK IMPLICATIONS

Blood pressure testing provides one of the most common and useful methods of diagnosis in the field of medicine. The onset of serious illness or changes in personal health are often signalled by a change in blood pressure level—especially if the new level is beyond the "normal" range. Blood pressure measurements compare the systolic level—the point of greatest pressure measured directly after a heart contraction—with the diastolic level—the point of least pressure which occurs between contractions of the heart.

As a rule, blood pressure increases with age. In healthy young persons, the systolic pressure may range between 100 and 120 millimeters of mercury (mm Hg); the diastolic reading is generally 60 to 80mm Hg. For example, a reading might be 120/80, with the systolic reading given first.[1]

Although blood pressure varies with age, sex, altitude, muscular development, and emotional state or fatigue, the upper limits of normal are considered to be 140/90. Persons who persistently display readings above one or both of these values are classed as *hypertensive*. The condition may be due to arteriosclerosis, some forms of renal disease, adrenal tumors, or even psychogenic causes. Coronary artery disease and cerebrovascular disease, major causes of death and disability, are much more frequent in those who have elevated blood pressure.

	Blood Pressure Level	
Category	Diastolic (mm Hg)	Systolic (mm Hg)
Normal	<85	<140
High Normal	85-89	<140
Mild Hypertension	90-94 90-94 95-104	<160 ≥160
Moderate Hypertension	105-114	
Severe Hypertension	≥115	
Borderline Isolated Systolic Hypertension	<90	140-159

Figure 11.1. Definitions developed by the Joint National Committee on Detection, Evaluation, and Treatment of High Blood Pressure (JNC III)[2]

BEHAVIORAL RISK FACTOR SURVEILLANCE

Virtually all Oregonians have had their blood pressure tested at some time in life; all but 3 percent within the sample reported they had done so within the past five years (App. A, Question 50). In fact, blood pressure testing is so frequent a procedure that seven out of eight Oregon residents (87%) reported that they had been tested within the past year. Female respondents were somewhat more likely to report recent blood pressure testing than males (91% and 81%, respectively). Other demographic characteristics such as age, marital status, education and income, do not appear to be useful in identifying groups which fail to monitor blood pressure.

Five out of six survey respondents (85%) reported that they were told their blood pressure reading after testing. This was true for both men and women; however, males were more likely to report an elevated level of blood pressure (App. A, Question 48). Among those residents in the sample who reported that they had been given the actual numbers associated with their blood pressure test and were able to recall them, 17 percent* displayed some form of hypertension. Because their systolic pressure was beyond the normal range, another 13 percent* were classed as having borderline isolated systolic hypertension (See Figure 11.1 for this definition.).

NATIONAL DATA

The 1984 report of the Joint National Committee for the Detection, Evaluation, and Treatment of High Blood Pressure (JNC III) defined new categories of elevated blood pressure to assist practitioners in classifying patients' degree of cardiovascular risk (Figure 11.1).[2] Based on JNC III

* Asterisk indicates unweighted data.

definitions, between 1976 and 1980—the time period spanned by the second National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES II)—one in four (26.4%) non-institutionalized adults in the U.S. between 18-74 years of age had elevated blood pressure (App. B, Table 11.1).

The proportion of women classified as "normal" was significantly higher than that of men (72.1% vs. 60.0%, respectively);[3] furthermore, the proportion of white adults with a normal blood pressure level was greater than that of African Americans (67.2% vs. 59.5%, respectively). If the classification of persons with elevated blood pressure is expanded to include hypertensives who have pharmacologically reduced their blood pressure below the threshold values for diastolic and systolic pressure, the difference between men and women is reduced somewhat but that between whites and African Americans is increased (compare the third line with bottom line of Appendix B, Table 11.1).

In general, the proportion of adults with elevated blood pressure increases with age (App. B, Table 11.2); this is true of both men and women as well as African Americans and whites. Among white men the proportion increased from 16 percent at 18-24 years to 53 percent for those 65-74 years of age—a figure over three times greater than that of the young adults. The difference in risk based on age is most pronounced among white women. Because of a low rate of risk during early adult years and a rapid increase after menopause, white women 65-74 years of age are at over 28 times greater risk of elevated blood pressure than those of 18-24 years (56.2% vs. 2.0%, respectively).

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Diabetes

HEALTH RISK IMPLICATIONS

Approximately 5.8 million people in the United States have been diagnosed by a physician as being diabetic. An additional 4-5 million persons are thought to have the disease but remain undiagnosed.[1]

The hallmark of diabetes mellitus is the body's inability to adequately metabolize glucose circulating in the blood. Both acute and chronic complications can occur. Insulin deficiency can cause ketoacidosis which may lead to coma and a life-threatening crisis. Chronic diabetes is associated with vascular and neurologic degeneration; persons with diabetes are at increased risk of heart disease, blindness, renal failure, and inadequate circulation and sensation in peripheral tissues.[2] As a consequence of poor circulation, diabetics' feet are highly susceptible to injury, ulceration, gangrene, infection, and ultimately amputation.

Pregnancies of women with diabetes are more likely to result in stillbirths or infants with congenital anomalies. Diabetes is the seventh leading cause of death in the United States, the leading cause of new cases of blindness in adults, and the cause of 25 percent of new cases of end-stage renal disease.[2]

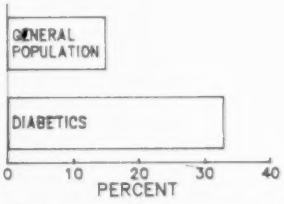

Figure 12.1. Percentage of 20- to 64-year-olds who are unable to work[3]

About one-half of adult diabetics assess their health as fair or poor compared to one-sixth of the general population.[1] The frequency of disability in adult diabetics is 2-3 times higher than the rate for the populace as a whole. One-half of persons 20- to 64-years-old with diabetes are limited in the kind or amount of work they can do. One-third are unable to work at all compared to about 15 percent of the general population 20-64 years of age (Figure 12.1). Nearly one-half million Americans are hospitalized for diabetes every year.[3] Nationally, diabetes has been estimated (in 1984) to cost $13.8 billion annually.[1]

BEHAVIORAL RISK FACTOR SURVEILLANCE

An estimated one in 22 (92,000) Oregonians 18 or older have been told by their physician that they suffer from diabetes. Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance (BRFS) data suggest that diabetes occurs somewhat more frequently among women than men; 4 percent of men have diabetes compared to 5 percent of women (App. A, Question 51). These figures are based on a relatively small number of cases, however. Diabetes is most often diagnosed in persons 65 or older (Figure 12.2). Ten percent of these older Oregonians have been told by their doctor that they have the disease (App. B, Table B.12.1).

Data from the BRFS also reveals that Oregonians who have been told they have diabetes are far more likely to be overweight and to have high blood pressure. Among diabetics, 46 percent* suffer from hypertension compared to 19 percent* of non-diabetics. About two of every five diabetics are overweight, 42 percent* compared to 20 percent* of non-diabetics. It is believed that reduction of high blood pressure, obesity, and the frequency of smoking would result in a decrease in morbidity and mortality rates among diabetic persons.[4]

* Asterisk indicates unweighted data.

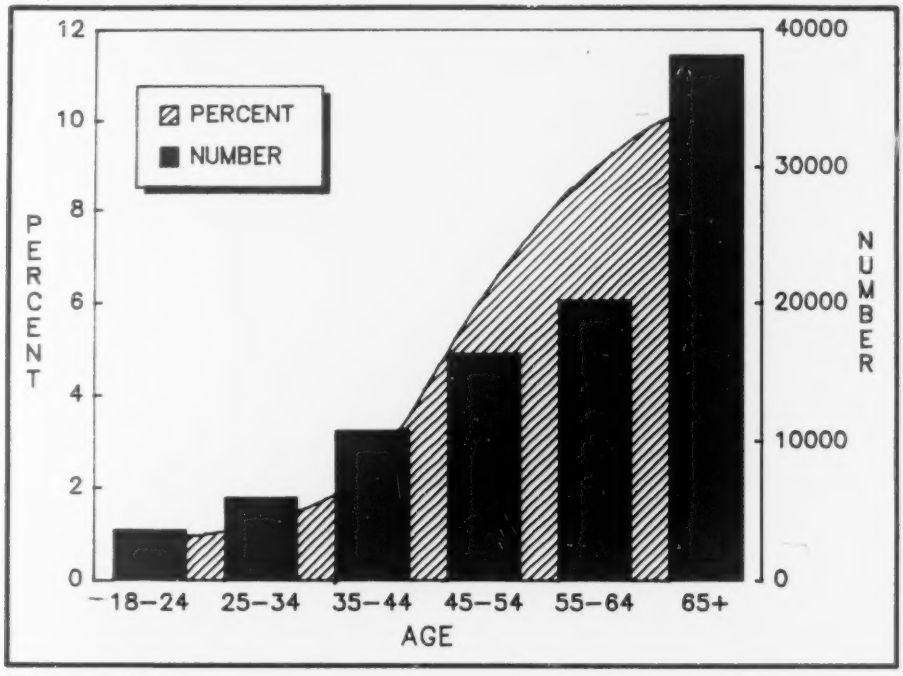

Figure 12.2.
Percentage* and number of Oregonians diagnosed with diabetes, by age, 1988

OTHER OREGON DATA

Until 1988 Oregonians were substantially less likely to die as a consequence of diabetes than the average U.S. resident. In fact, during 1986 Oregon had the lowest age-adjusted diabetes death rate in the United States.[3] Diabetes was the eighth leading cause of death of Oregonians during 1988 and seventh for all Americans. The disease is, however, thought to be associated with eight times as many deaths in the U.S. as indicated by the underlying cause of death alone.[4]

Oregon Diabetes Death Rates

Age	1982	1988
<55	1.5	2.7
55-64	19.6	24.0
65-74	50.5	54.3
75+	97.0	132.7
Sex		
Male	8.8	14.4
Female	13.5	17.5

Until recently the Oregon diabetes death rate fluctuated over a narrow range of values. The lowest rate (11.2 per 100,000 population) occurred during 1979 and 1982. In the ensuing years the rate was on a gradual, if somewhat erratic, upward trend. By 1986 the rate had increased 9.8 percent. But during the next two years the death rate increased to 16.0 (Figure 12.3). In the space of half a dozen years, the diabetes death rate rose 42.9 percent for Oregonians.

The diabetes death rate rose for both sexes during 1982-1988 but the increase was larger among males, 63.6 percent compared to 29.6 percent for females. By age, the largest increase occurred among young Oregonians; the death rate increased 80.0 percent for residents less than 55 years old, from 1.5 to 2.7.

In addition to the 439 Oregonians whose deaths were due to diabetes in 1988, this disease contributed to the deaths of an additional 1,227. Every 20 hours diabetes claims the life of an Oregonian.

As the baby boom generation ages, the number of Oregonians with diabetes mellitus will likely increase rapidly.

Death certificates and the BRFS can tell us much about the health of Oregonians. However, these data sources do not reveal why the death rate is increasing. The reasons for the rise in deaths reported to be due to diabetes in

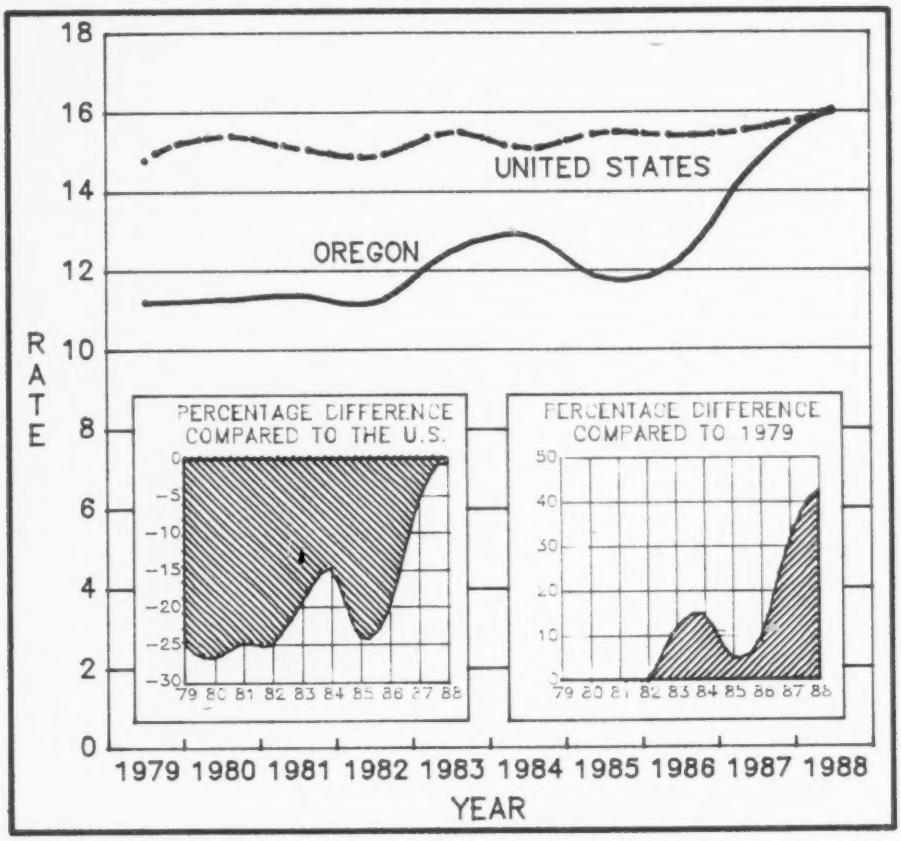

Figure 12.3. Diabetes death rates by year, Oregon and the United States, 1979-1988

Oregon are not clear, especially since the increase has not been observed nationally. Cause-of-death coding procedures have not changed in recent years, nor have new diabetes treatment centers been established in Oregon that would attract diabetics from out-of-state. Diabetes is reported more frequently on death certificates both as the underlying cause of death and as a contributing cause, so the increase does not appear to be a result of physicians' assessment of the role of the disease, that is, whether it was the underlying cause of death or a contributing cause. Local diabetes authorities have no explanation for the rising death rate except improved physician awareness of the disease.

NATIONAL DATA

Thirty-six states participating in the BRFS besides Oregon asked their citizens whether they had diabetes.[5] Oregonians had the fourteenth highest proportion with diabetes, 5.13 percent. The median percentage for the other 36 states was 4.95.

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Pesticide Use

HEALTH RISK IMPLICATIONS

Pesticides are just one class of chemicals to which Oregonians are exposed. Public awareness of the acute hazards of pesticide use has increased in recent years. Concern regarding the long-term health effects of pesticide exposure has also grown. Yet a recent review by the Council on Scientific Affairs (CSA) of the American Medical Association found only two pesticides in which carcinogenicity in humans had definitely been proven—arsenic and vinyl chloride.[1] Numerous studies of the possible roles of pesticides as mutagens and carcinogens have been conducted. Farmers, and other agricultural workers, have been the focus of many of these studies because of their potentially large exposures to pesticides. Some researchers have found that farmers experience higher death rates from certain types of cancer, malignant brain tumors, leukemia, and lymphoma, for example.[2-4] Others have reported elevated cancer rates in laboratory animals exposed to pesticides. Nonetheless, the CSA concluded that epidemiological studies offer only "conjectural evidence at best" and that the principal hazard of pesticides is an acute toxic reaction resulting from exposure to a relatively large dose of pesticides, either through inhalation or dermal contact.

BEHAVIORAL RISK FACTOR SURVEILLANCE

More than one-third of Oregonians 18 or older report that pesticides were used at home or at work during the previous year. Most of this use occurred in the respondents' yards or gardens.

Men are only slightly more likely than women to report that pesticides were used in their yards or gardens, 37 percent* compared to 34 percent* (App. A, Question 52A). Among 45- to 64-year-olds, about one-half* responded that pesticides were used outdoors, the highest of any age group. Oregonians with higher incomes and educational attainment are most apt to report that pesticides were used in their yards (Figure 13.1).

While Oregonians in one-in-three households use pesticides outdoors, only one-in-four* use them in their homes (App. A, Question 52B). There is little difference in reported in-home pesticide use between the sexes. As with outdoor use, respondents with higher educational attainment are more apt to report that pesticides were used in their homes. There is no clear trend by age or income.

One-in-eight* Oregonians are exposed to pesticides at their place of employment, 14 percent of men and 12 percent of women (App. A, Question 52C). There is little difference in pesticide exposure by age or income levels with one exception: persons with incomes over $50,000 are nearly twice (1.8 times) as likely to have been exposed to pesticides at work than those with incomes under $10,000. The small percentage of low-income residents exposed at work reflects, in part, the larger proportion that are retired or unable to work. It also may be an artifact of the survey methodology. Many agricultural workers are low income workers who do not have telephones. Thus, they would not be included in the survey.

* Asterisk indicates unweighted data.

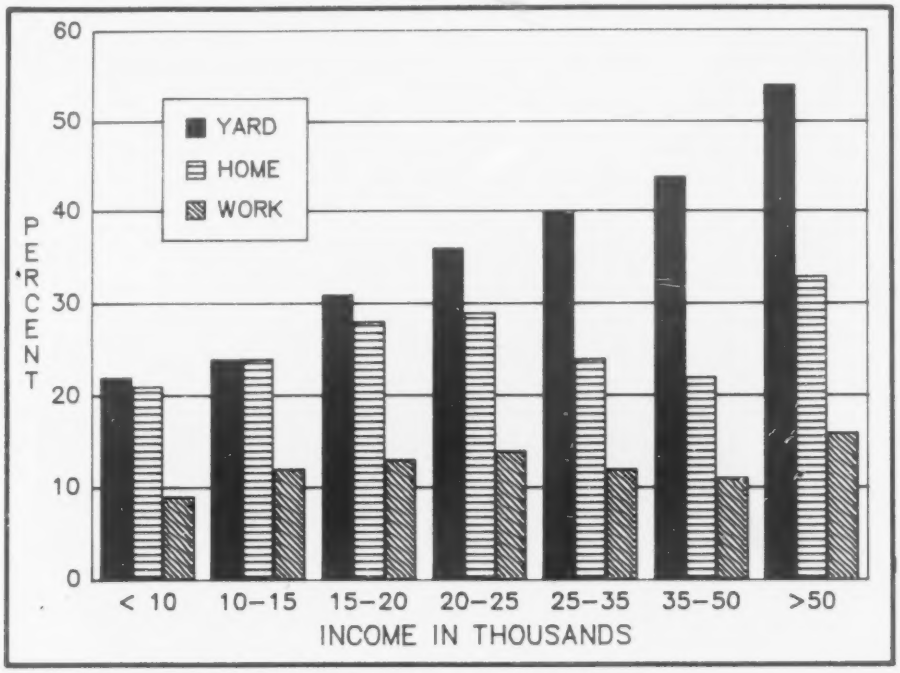

Figure 13.1. Pesticide use by site and income, Oregon, 1988

OTHER OREGON DATA

The reporting of certain communicable diseases and other conditions to the Oregon Health Division (OHD) is mandatory. In June 1987 pesticide poisoning became a reportable condition.

The number of cases reported probably underestimates the actual number of cases that have occurred. Although reporting by physicians and others is mandatory in Oregon, underreporting frequently occurs because of a break in the chain of events leading to the report of a case. This chain includes the occurrence of the condition in an individual patient, the seeking of medical care by that patient, the making of the correct diagnosis by the physician, and the reporting of that diagnosed patient. Failure to seek medical care and failure to report diagnosed cases are probably the most common causes of incomplete reporting.

During 1988, 123 case reports of pesticide-related illness involving 227 individuals were reported to the OHD.[5] After investigation and review, 72 (32%) of the suspect individual cases were classified as either confirmed or probable. The remaining 155 individual cases fell into categories of lower likelihood of association between symptoms and pesticide exposure. Many of these cases lacked sufficient laboratory or clinical data to be classified as confirmed or probable pesticide-caused illnesses.

Thirty-eight (53%) of the probable or confirmed cases involved non-occupational exposures. Five were suicide attempts. Only nine of the 34 occupational cases occurred in agricultural industries; the remainder occurred in manufacturing (other than pesticides), educational institutions, offices, and other businesses. Seven of the cases required hospitalization. Chlorpyrifos, a widely used organophosphate pesticide, was involved in 26 (36%) of the 72 likely cases.

It is clear from pesticide poisoning surveillance data that while serious acute illness may not be a common occurrence, less severe systemic and/or dermatologic complaints following exposure are occurring in Oregon. These illnesses occur with similar frequency in non-occupational exposure settings as in the occupational environment. Besides direct contact, which occurs during pesticide application, the use of pesticides in and around buildings, spray drift exposure, or contact with treated foliage can result in symptoms.

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Injuries

HEALTH RISK IMPLICATIONS

Every year about 1,850 Oregonians die as a consequence of injuries, the fourth leading cause of death. Because so many victims are young, the years of potential life lost from this cause by 18- to 70-year-olds exceed that of any other cause (Figure 14.1). Most injuries, whether fatal or non-fatal, are unintentional.

Every three seconds a disabling unintentional injury occurs in the United States.[1] Every five minutes a fatal unintentional injury occurs. During the space of one year 9,100,000 Americans will suffer a disabling injury and 96,000 will die. These unintentional injuries cost the nation $143 billion in 1988. This includes wage loss, medical expense, insurance administration, fire loss, motor vehicle property damage, and indirect work loss.[1] The human cost is immeasurable.

Every four hours and 45 minutes an injury claims the life of an Oregonian.

Based on Oregon Death Certificates

BEHAVIORAL RISK FACTOR SURVEILLANCE

Thirty-one percent* of Oregon families reported having a member who was injured during the preceding 12 months (App. A, Question 53). Nearly one-half (48%*) of these injuries resulted in treatment in a hospital clinic or emergency room but did not require admission as an inpatient (App. A, Question 54). One-third (33%*) of the injured Oregonians were treated in a doctor's office while one-ninth (11%*) were admitted to a hospital for at least one night. Fewer than one-tenth (9%*) of the injuries were treated at home.

Males were somewhat more likely to report that they or one or more of their family members were injured during the previous year. Thirty-four percent* did so compared to 29 percent* of females. Respondents 18-24 years old and those with at least a high school education were most apt to report injuries. Not only were young respondents more apt to report an injury, they were more apt to report multiple injuries; 13 percent* reported at least three injuries (Figure 14.2).

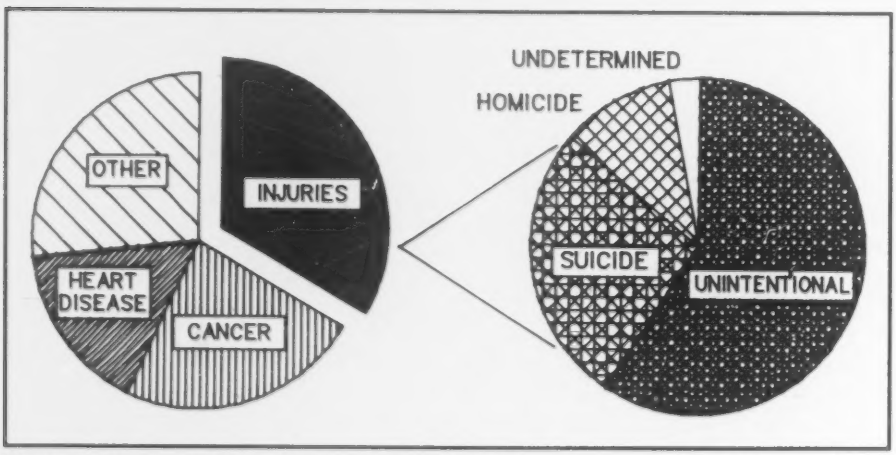

Figure 14.1. Percentage of years of potential life lost, by cause, 18- to 70-year-olds, Oregon, 1988

* Asterisk indicates unweighted data.

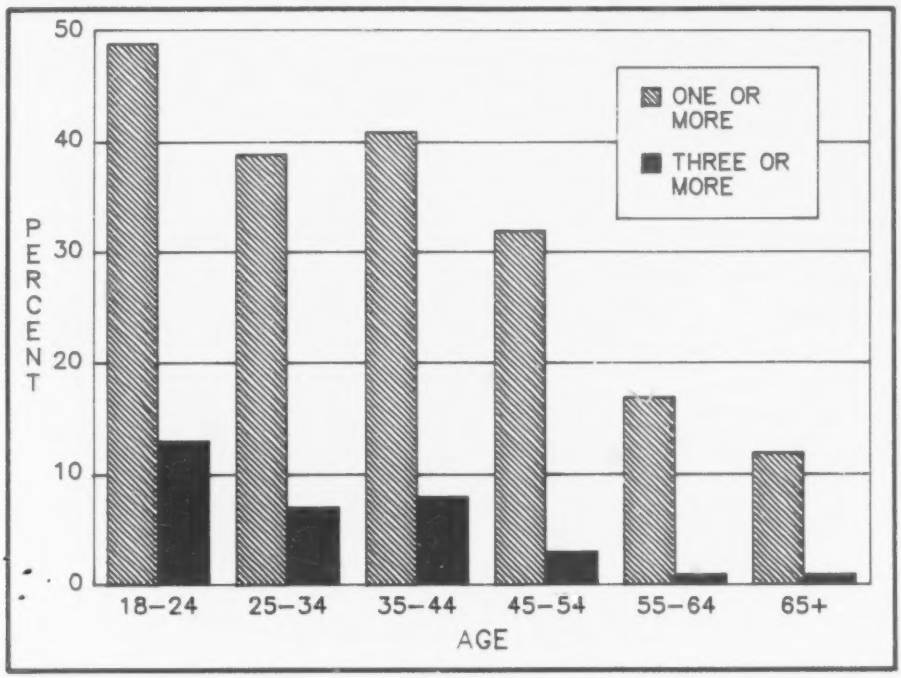

Figure 14.2. Number of injuries to respondents or family members reported to have occurred during the previous year, by age of respondent, Oregon, 1988

Alcohol intoxication is an important factor in many injuries. Residents who reported having five or more drinks on at least one occasion during the previous month were more likely to also report that they, or members of their families, were injured during the preceding year. Forty percent* of these acute drinkers reported injuries compared to just 29 percent* of those who did not report consuming five or more drinks on at least one occasion during the previous month.

Percentage of Oregonians who agree accidents are preventable

Those who always wear seat belts: 41

Those who never wear seat belts: 13

About one-third (34%*) of all Oregonians strongly agree with the statement "accidents are preventable" (Appendix A, Question 55). Another one-half (50%*) somewhat agree. Men are more apt to strongly agree than women (45%* vs. 28%*), while older residents are more likely to strongly agree than younger Oregonians (Figure 14.3). Not surprisingly, those who always wear seat belts are more likely to agree strongly than those who never wear seat belts, 41 percent* compared to 13 percent.*

OTHER OREGON DATA

Injuries claimed the lives of 1,844 Oregonians during 1988. Sixty-five percent of these deaths were unintentional; the remainder were suicides (25%), homicides (8%), and of undetermined intent (2%). Two types of fatal injuries overshadow all others—those involving motor vehicles or firearms. The former were involved in 36 percent of all injury deaths while the latter was implicated in 20 percent of the deaths.

During 1988, 1,190 Oregonians died as a consequence of unintentional injuries. About one-half (668) of these were motor vehicle-related. Ranking second were deaths from falls (166); the majority (69%) of these involved Oregonians 75 or older. Poisoning (55) and drowning (52) deaths were third and

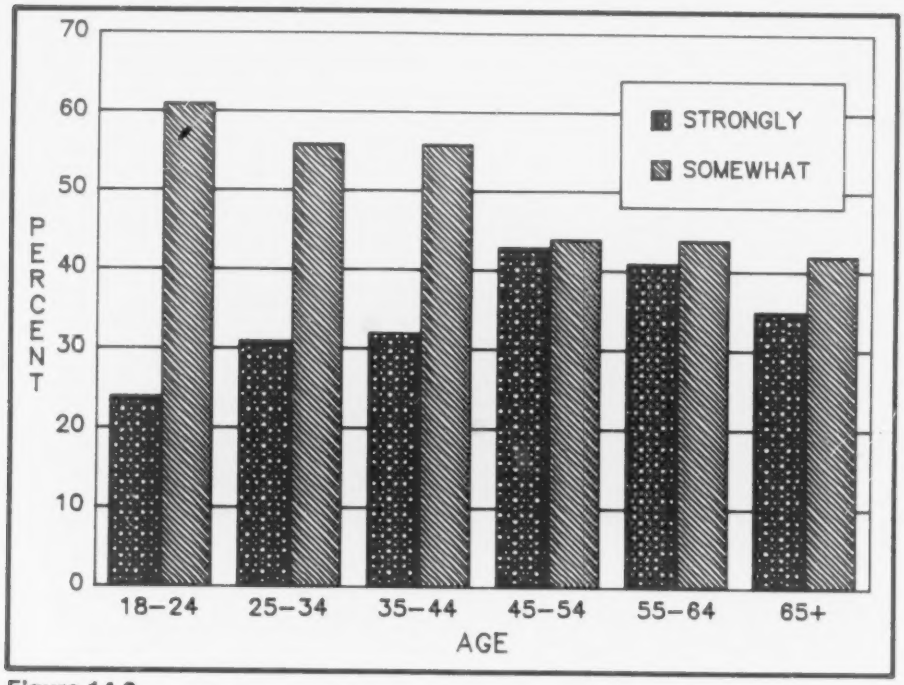

Figure 14.3.
Percentage of Oregonians who agree accidents are preventable, by age, 1988

fourth, respectively. By age, the largest number of unintentional injury fatalities occurred among 15- to 24-year-olds; in 1988 they accounted for one-fifth of all unintentional injury deaths and three-tenths of all fatal motor vehicle-related injuries (Figure 14.4). The death rate for males is three times that of females.

The risk of death from unintentional injuries varies throughout the state. Death rates are lowest among Willamette Valley residents but higher elsewhere. Age-adjusted death rates are highest in central Oregon†, 35 percent above the state average.[3] This may be due, in part, to the disparity between population and resources (hospitals, ambulances, and dispatch systems) as well as lack of coordination of the resources. Less severely injured people may have succumbed when readily available specialized care was lacking.

The state death rate for unintentional injuries declined during the 1970s and early 1980s but has changed little since then. With one exception, the Oregon death rate has exceeded the national rate for the past 20 years. In 1988, the state's rate was 9 percent higher than the nation's.

Suicide ended the lives of 461 Oregon residents in 1988. Firearms were used by 60 percent of the decedents. Poisoning (21%) and hanging (12%) ranked second and third, respectively. Among injury deaths the largest sexual dichotomy occurs in suicide rates; during 1988, males were four times more likely to kill themselves than females.

Oregonians living east of the Cascade range have the highest suicide rates. These residents are nearly one-fifth again as likely to die from self-inflicted injuries as the average Oregonian.[3] The state's suicide death rate has exceeded the U.S. rate for many years. In 1988 it was 37 percent higher.

† Crook, Deschutes, Gilliam, Hood River, Jefferson, Klamath, Lake, Sherman, Wasco, and Wheeler counties

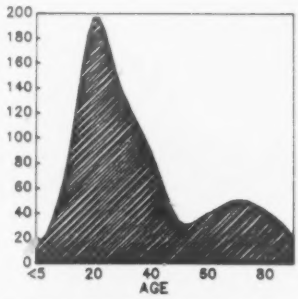

Figure 14.4.Number of motor vehicle-related fatalities, by age, Oregon residents, 1988

One hundred fifty-two Oregonians were murdered during 1988. The majority (57%) died from gunshot wounds. Where the type of weapon was known, it was most often a handgun. Cutting and piercing injuries accounted for another 16 percent of the deaths. Males were most apt to be victims; their death rate was 2.4 times higher than that for females. By age, homicide rates are highest for 15- to 34-year-olds.

Residents of Multnomah County and central Oregon are more likely to be the victim of a homicide than other Oregonians. Even so, they are less apt to be murdered than the average U.S. resident.[3] In 1988, the nation's homicide rate was 64 percent higher than Oregon's.

The Oregon Injury Registry (OIR) developed as an outgrowth of a successful pilot project in 1985-86 in collaboration with the Oregon Traffic Safety Commission.[4] Standardized data are collected on the circumstances and characteristics of unintentional and intentional injuries, both fatal and non-fatal. Non-fatal injuries are recorded only if they resulted in in-patient hospitalization. In 1988, the Registry included all injury deaths statewide and non-fatal injuries reported from acute care hospitals in a seven-county area (Clackamas, Clatsop, Columbia, Deschutes, Multnomah, Tillamook, and Washington).

Many injuries involve alcohol use. Although the blood alcohol content (BAC) of injured persons was recorded in only one-third of all reported fatal unintentional injuries, the data does suggest that the role of alcohol in injuries is a pervasive one. In 44 percent of these injuries a positive BAC was recorded. In 1988, the largest proportion of injuries that were alcohol-related were for motorcycle riders (56%) and persons injured in falls (61%).

In spite of under-reporting, the data collected by the OIR clearly demonstrate the seriousness of the injury problem in the seven county area during 1988. The vast majority of the reported injuries were unintentional.

- A total of 9,809 injured persons were reported to the Registry from the six county area because they died or were injured seriously enough to require hospitalization.
- The injured persons reported to the OIR required a total of 51,162 days of hospitalization.
- Nearly 13 percent of all injured persons reported to the Registry required institutional care after discharge from the hospital.
- Falls, being struck or caught by or against an object, and assaults play a far more important role in the causation of all non-fatal injuries than would be estimated from evaluating death data alone.

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Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome

HEALTH RISK IMPLICATIONS

At the time of the survey, there were few medical interventions available to treat Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (HIV/AIDS). Education leading to risk reduction behavior change is of the utmost urgency in controlling further spread of this disease.

BEHAVIORAL RISK FACTOR SURVEILLANCE

The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance (BRFS) survey results on AIDS knowledge and attitude showed a mixed picture in 1988 (App. A, Questions 56-60). The general public is remarkably sophisticated in its overall understanding of the technical facts about how AIDS is and is not transmitted. However, there continue to be significant gaps in many persons' knowledge. For example, only 74 percent of respondents acknowledged that sharing living quarters with an infected person was insufficient to transmit the virus; 26 percent either answered yes or were unsure as to whether casual spread of HIV could occur in this setting. This concern about casual contact spread was especially serious among nonwhites, where 45 percent were either unsure or were certain that HIV could be casually spread. Similarly, only 82 percent realized that a non-infected person was not at risk from contracting HIV in a blood donation facility, given the use of sterile needles for all donors. This lack of understanding about blood banking procedures was especially severe among those with low incomes or with modest education. Among persons with incomes of less than $10,000, only two-thirds knew there was no risk of being infected in a blood bank. Similarly, among those with an 8th grade education or less, over half either believed that donating blood is risky or were unsure about this question.

As the questions became more sensitive, the proportion of nonrespondents rose. Thus, 7 percent refused to answer questions regarding precautions considered important in preventing the spread of AIDS. Among those with an 8th grade or less education, only 75 percent answered as "important" the use of latex condoms in AIDS prevention. More individuals over 65 were unsure of the answer to this question. As all other groups showed much better perception of the value of condoms, this group may not all have understood what is meant by the term "latex condom." This is borne out by the fact that within this same group with less than 8th grade education, fully 88 percent recognized the value of being more selective in the choice of sexual partners.

The gap between knowledge and behavior is quite high with respect to condom usage. Although well over 90 percent recognized the importance of the use of latex condoms, only 35 percent knew of people in the age group of 18-39 who are "probably using condoms during sexual intercourse," a non-threatening way of inquiring about one's own sexual practices. Although almost 80 percent of the respondents in the 18- to 24-year-old group answered "yes" to the question of condom use, only one-half of those in the 25- to 34-year-old group answered yes, with further declines as the ages of the groups advanced. Although there were no apparent racial differences regarding condom use, increasing years of education did predispose the groups to increasing use of condoms.

In conclusion, the 1988 Oregon data indicate that significant behavior change now needs to be superimposed on what is largely a good knowledge base. This applies especially to the use of condoms by sexually active persons with multiple partners.

OTHER OREGON DATA

The BRFS survey results closely parallel random digit dialing surveys conducted among Oregonians, and reinforce the conclusion that the knowledge base about HIV is now sound in the state, but that rationalization of continued high risk behaviors continues to be a problem, especially among heterosexuals.

NATIONAL DATA

The national data available on the general public's knowledge and attitudes about HIV/AIDS parallels closely the picture seen in Oregon.

Mammograms

HEALTH RISK IMPLICATIONS

To fight cancer, the American Cancer Society (ACS) offers the following recommendations and guidelines for mammography:

Age	*American Cancer Society Cancer Society Guidelines*	*Breast Cancer Deaths, Oregon, 1988*
35-39	baseline mammogram	13
40-49	every two years	58
50+	every year	420

One woman in ten will develop breast cancer sometime in her life.[1] During 1984-1988, an average of 461 Oregonians died of breast cancer. Ninety-nine percent of these deaths were of females. The following data will refer to Oregon women only. Of the 491 Oregon women who died during 1988 as a consequence of breast cancer, 420 (84.5%*) were to Oregonians who were 50 years and over. Fifty-eight deaths (11.7%*) were to Oregonians between the ages of 40 and 49. Thirteen (2.6%*) of the breast cancer deaths were to women who were 35-39 years old.

A mammogram is a low-dose breast x-ray that can identify breast cancers, even if they are too small to be felt. Mammograms discover many breast cancers in presymptomatic stages. The five-year survival rate for women diagnosed with breast tumors in 1980 was 74.7 percent.[3] Treatment in these presymptomatic stages reduces morbidity or mortality more than treatment which does not begin until symptoms have appeared.

BEHAVIORAL RISK FACTOR SURVEILLANCE

How well do Oregon women follow these guidelines? Questions 61-65 of the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance (BRFS) survey ask about mammogram use.

Nearly all women in Oregon have *heard* of mammograms (97%*). All Oregon women with a college education have heard of mammograms, as well as all those women who live in households where the income is reported to be over $50,000.

Forty-three percent* of Oregon women have *had* a mammogram, 24 percent* within the last year. Three-fourths (74%*) of all reported mammograms were performed as part of a routine checkup; one-fifth were for a breast disorder while just four percent* were performed for women who already knew they had breast cancer. The younger the women, the more likely the mammogram was performed for a "breast problem." Of Oregon women 35 years of age and older, approximately two of five women have met the schedule for mammography tests.

Percentage of mammograms performed for a "breast problem," by age

Age	Percentage
18-24	50
25-34	41
35-44	27
45-54	19
55-64	14
65+	15

OTHER OREGON DATA

An estimated 390,000 mammograms are performed annually in Oregon.[3] If each exam represented one Oregon women, then about 37 percent of all Oregon

* Asterisk indicates unweighted data.

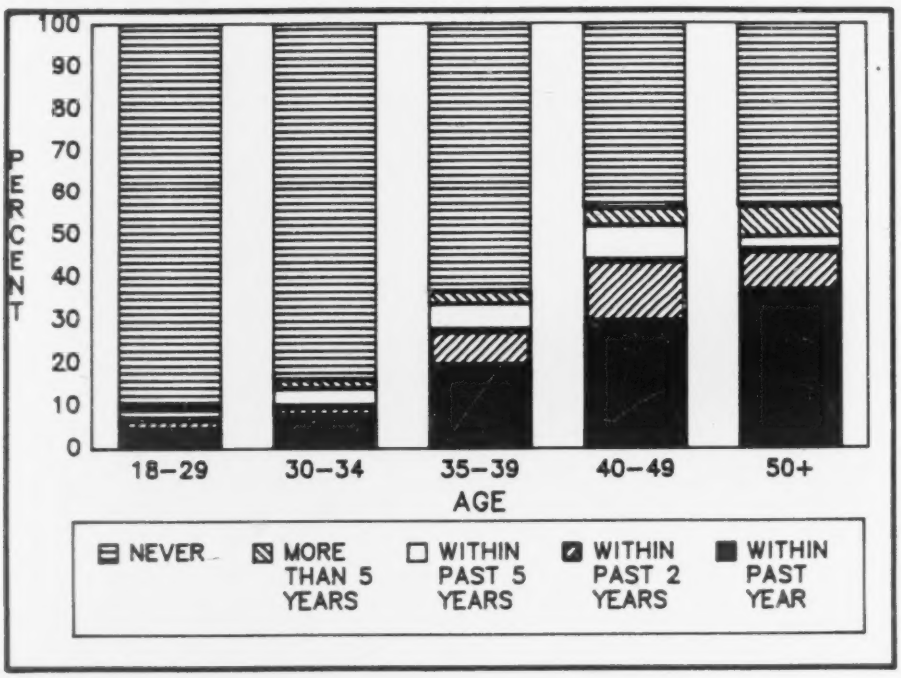

Figure 16.1.
Percentage of Oregon women who have had a mammogram, by age, 1988

females 18 or older had mammograms. However, the true figure would be lower because some women had more than one mammogram. The BRFS survey may understate the usage of the test because it does not survey women who are living in institutions or nursing homes. However the BRFS oversamples older women who are frequent users of the procedure. The average cost for a mammogram in Oregon is $121.[4]

In 1988, there were a total of 1,887 hospital discharges for malignant breast disease. Average length of hospital stay was 28 days and average cost was about $36,000 per hospital stay.

NATIONAL COMPARISON

How do Oregon women compare nationally in obtaining mammograms? About average. We rank 15th among the 33 states surveyed in 1987 for the percentage of women who have ever had a mammogram (43%). New York has the lowest percentage of women who have ever had a mammogram (29%). California and Washington, D.C. tied for having the most women who have had a mammogram (53%) (App. C, Table 1.1)

Results from the Breast Cancer Detection Demonstration Project, an effort sponsored by National Cancer Institute (NCI) and ACS, show that annual screening for mammograms is critical in reducing breast cancer mortality in women aged 50 and over.[5] The project showed that annual mammograms resulted in 46 percent fewer breast cancer deaths in this age group. The benefits of screening women younger than 50 is a controversial topic. The controversy centers around a cost benefit argument since breast cancer in women under 50 is rare and mass screening for these women may only reduce mortality, and not costs associated with the morbidity.

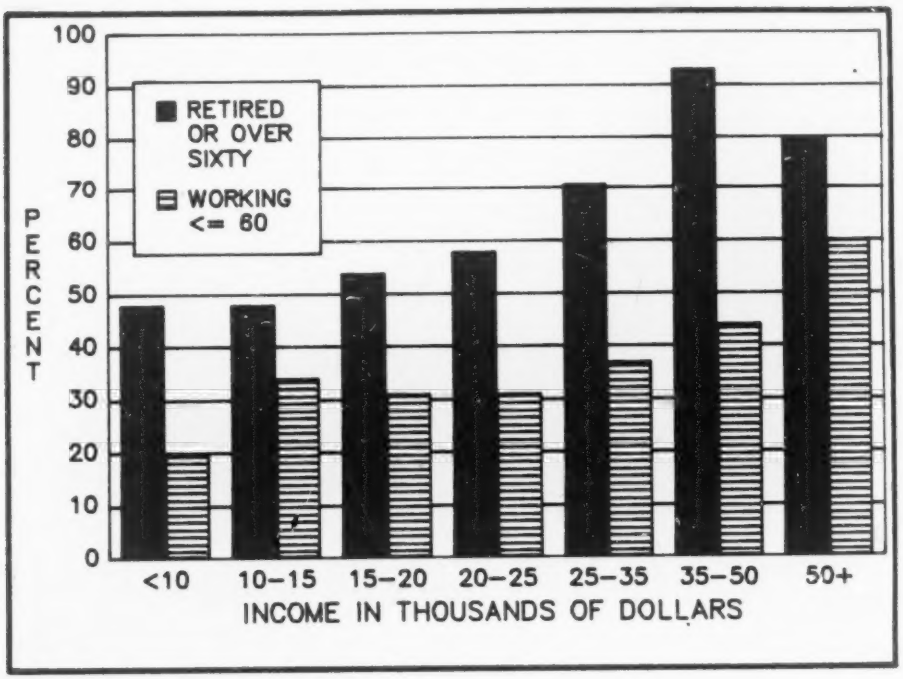

Figure 16.2.
Percentage of Oregon women who have had a mammogram, by income, 1988

LITERATURE CITED

1. *Breast Exams: What you should know.* National Cancer Institute. NIH Pub. No. 89-2000. Rev. June 1988.
2. *1987 Annual Cancer Statistics Review.* NIH Pub. No. 88-2789. February 1988.
3. Personal communication, Office of Radiation Control, Oregon Health Division. February 2, 1990.
4. Personal communication, Office of Health Policy, Oregon Department of Human Resources, 1986 data. December 1989.
5. Few women receiving screening mammograms: *Public Health Macroview.* Vol. 2, No. 4, Page 1-2. July/August 1989.

Methodology

The 1988 Oregon BRFS study was conducted between January 28 and March 1, 1988. The questionnaire was one designed by the CDC, but the Oregon Health Division added questions about pesticide use, injuries, AIDS, county of residence, and source of prenatal care. Telephone calls were made to 4,660 numbers so that 1,500 interviews were completed.

HOUSEHOLD SELECTION

The sampling design was a two-stage random sample. The list of telephone numbers called was generated by first obtaining a selection of randomly chosen residential telephone numbers from a private vendor. These numbers were used as seed numbers to which 5 was added to the last digit of the phone number. For example, if 229-6123 was the seed number, the interviewer called 229-6128. The process of incrementing forward the number to be dialed allowed for new listings and unlisted numbers to be contacted.

In 1987, there were 982,702 residential phone lines in Oregon of a total 1,310,756 numbers (PUC).[1] Ninety-three percent of Oregonians noted they had a telephone in their residence during the 1980 census. The 6.5 percent of Oregonians that do not have telephones are assumed to have a lower income, be younger, or more mobile.[2]

Interview Times

Monday-Friday	3:30-9 pm
Saturday	10 am-9 pm
Sunday	4-9 pm

Telephone calls were made during late afternoons and evenings. On the weekend the starting hours were extended to late morning. Calls to numbers where no answer was received were not immediately replaced. At least four callbacks on different days and at different hours were tried to reach a number where there was no answer. If a person refused to be interviewed due to a time constraint, the survey firm would try to schedule an appointment at another time or would make one more effort later to convert the refusal by using a different interviewer.

SELECTION OF RESPONDENTS

If contact was made at a number and it was a residential listing with individuals over 18, the surveyor used a special grid to determine which person in the household was to be interviewed. The selection process was based on the number of adults in the household and the last telephone number. This method compensated for the tendency for persons in certain age or sex groups to answer the telephone more frequently. Eligible respondents were those at least 18 years of age. The survey took about 18 minutes to answer. The sample selection and telephone interviews were completed by the Gilmore Research/Northwest Surveys Inc. of Portland, Oregon.

The oldest survey respondent was a male 98 years old. There were four males and five females that participated in the survey who were 90 years of age or older.

Response Rate = 67%

RESPONSE RATES

To obtain the sample of 1,500 completed surveys, it was necessary to call 4,660 different telephone numbers. The 67 percent response rate for Oregon is fairly low compared to other states' experience during 1981-1983.[3]

	number	percent
Completed	1500	32.2
Refused interview	674	14.5
Non-working number	1028	22.1
No answer (multiple tries)	629	13.5
Business phone	337	7.7
No eligible respondent	11	.2
Selected respondent unavailable during survey period	280	6.0
Language barrier	31	.7
Interview terminated	41	.9
Line busy (multiple tries)	8	.2
Selected respondent unable to respond due to impairment	101	2.2
Total calls	4660	100.0

Figure 17.1.Disposition of all telephone numbers in sample

	number	percent
Completed	1500	67.7
Refused	674	30.4
Terminated mid interview	41	1.8
Total	2215	100.0

Figure 17.2.Completion rates based on all possible eligible respondents

LIMITATIONS

The lower response rate in Oregon could indicate that Oregonians are less willing to answer telephone surveys, unwilling to answer questions about personal habits, or they are individuals who are not at home or refuse to answer because they engage in high risk behavior. If the last is true, then the prevalence rates for many variables would be understated. An additional potentially confounding factor, is the 13 percent of phone numbers where no one answered. Thus, the prevalence factors that would be influenced by an individual not being home may be biased. Behaviors that would be affected would be those more likely to occur away from their home (alcohol use, drinking and driving, and physical exercise), especially if individuals engage in these activities when the survey is typically conducted (evenings and weekends).

Another potential bias results from the self-reported nature of the survey. We should probably expect that some people will understate their behavior if they know it to be unhealthy (smoking, drinking, and non-use of seat belts). Since drinking and driving is known to be illegal, the results are probably biased in a downward direction. Previous studies suggest that as age increases both women and men will overstate their height. For weight, men overreport by an average .91 pounds, whereas women underreport by 2.28 pounds.[4] The amount and direction of the potential bias vary depending on the specific risk factor.

If users wish to look at detailed groups smaller than those for general prevalence factors, they should be cautious. This report presents all the questions and answers with fairly detailed breakdown. The reader should be cautioned about making inference from any data where denominator data is less than 100.

LITERATURE CITED

1. ___. *1987 Oregon utility statistics*. Public Utility Commission, Salem, Oregon, page 91.

2. ___. *Demographic Housing and Socioeconomic characteristics of Oregon and its counties, 1980 census*. Center for Population Research and Census, Portland State University. Portland, Oregon. September 1983.

3. Marks JS, Hogelin GC, et al: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveys: State-Specific Prevalence Estimates of Behavioral Risk Factors. *American Journal of Preventive Medicine*, 6:1. 1985.

4. Rowland, Michael L., Reporting Bias in Height and Weight Data. *Statistical Bulletin*, vol. 70, no. 2, page 2-11. Metropolitan Life Insurance, Baltimore, MD. April-June 1989.

BEHAVIORAL RISK FACTOR SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM
DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENT

FIPS STATE CODE	STRATUM CODE	PSU NUMBER	RECORD NUMBER	DATE OF INTERVIEW MM	DD	YY	INTERVIEWER ID
4 1 (1-2)	1 (3)	0 (4-7)	1 (8)	(9-14)		9 0	(15-16)

TIME STOP: _____

TIME START: _____

TOTAL TIME: _____

Hello. I'm _____ calling from The Gilmore Research Group for the State of Oregon, Health Division. We are doing a study of the health practices of Oregon residents.

Your number has been chosen randomly to be included in the study, and we would like to ask some questions about things people do which may affect their health.

A. Is this AREA CODE 5 0 3 (17-19) PREFIX (20-22) - SUFFIX (23-24) LAST TWO DIGITS ____ ____

ASK Q.B <------ Yes 1

"Thank you very much, but I seem to have dialed the wrong number. It is possible that your number may be called at a later time." TERMINATE. <------ No 2

B. Is this a private residence?

ASK Q.C <------ Yes 1

"Thank you very much, but we are only interviewing in private residences." TERMINATE. <---------- No 2

REFUSAL INFORMATION: _____

FINAL DISPOSITION OF TELEPHONE CALL [ ] [ ] (25-26)

01 - COMPLETED INTERVIEW
02 - REFUSED INTERVIEW
03 - NON-WORKING NUMBER
04 - NO ANSWER (MULTIPLE TRIES)
05 - BUSINESS PHONE
06 - NO ELIGIBLE RESPONDENT AT THIS NUMBER
07 - NO ELIGIBLE RESPONDENT COULD BE REACHED DURING TIME PERIOD
08 - LANGUAGE BARRIER PREVENTED COMPLETION OF INTERVIEW
09 - INTERVIEW TERMINATED WITHIN QUESTIONNAIRE
10 - LINE BUSY (MULTIPLE TRIES)
11 - SELECTED RESPONDENT UNABLE TO RESPOND BECAUSE OF PHYSICAL OR MENTAL IMPAIRMENT

"WIND DOWN" = 9* [ ] 27

EDITED BY: _____ DATE: ____/____/ 90

* USE ONLY WHEN DIRECTED TO DO SO BY YOUR SHIFT SUPERVISOR.

Figure 17.3. Oregon BRFS data collection instrument, page 1

C. Our study requires that we interview only one person who lives in your household.

How many members of your household, including yourself, are 18 years of age or older?

☐ (28)

D. How many are men and how many are women?

Men	Women
☐ (29)	☐ (30)

E. Who is the oldest (man)/(woman) who presently lives in this household? WRITE IN UNDER "NAME/RELATIONSHIP" BELOW.

F. Who is the next oldest (man)/(woman) who presently lives in this household? CONTINUE FOR EACH MEMBER LIVING IN THE HOUSEHOLD.

ORDER OF LISTING IS ALL MEN FIRST, OLDEST TO YOUNGEST, THEN ALL WOMEN, OLDEST TO YOUNGEST.

LAST FOUR DIGITS OF PHONE NO.: ____ ____ ____ ____

RESIDENT NUMBER	NAME/RELATIONSHIP	LAST DIGIT OF TELEPHONE # 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	RESIDENT NUMBER
1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2		2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
3		3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	X	3
4		1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	X	X	4
5		2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	5
6		5	6	1	2	3	4	X	X	X	X	6
7		2	3	4	5	6	7	1	X	X	X	7
8		8	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	X	X	8

G. The person in your household that I need to speak with is _____.

IF RESPONDENT NOT HOME, TRY TO ARRANGE TIME FOR A CALL-BACK.

CALL BACK DATE: _____ TIME: _____

IF SCREENING WAS NOT DONE WITH RESPONDENT:

Hello, I'm _____ calling from The Gilmore Research Group for the State of Oregon, Health Division. I'm a member of a special research team. We're doing a study of Oregon residents regarding their health practices and day-to-day living habits. You have been randomly chosen to be included in the study from among the adult members of your household.

ALL RESPONDENTS:

The interview will only take a short time, and all the information obtained in this study will be confidential.

IF NEEDED:
You name will not be used, but your responses will be grouped together with information from others participating in this study.

Figure 17.4.Oregon BRFS data collection instrument, page 2

QUESTION 1. HOW OFTEN DO YOU USE SEAT BELTS WHEN YOU DRIVE OR RIDE IN A CAR?

DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES	Total		ALWAYS		NEARLY ALWAYS		SOMETIMES		SELDOM		NEVER		DON'T KNOW		NEVER DRIVE		REFUSED	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Total	1,500	100	617	41	294	20	231	15	153	10	188	13	8	1	8	1	1	0
MALE	574	100	188	33	120	21	89	16	67	12	102	18	6	1	1	0	1	0
FEMALE	926	100	429	46	174	19	142	15	86	9	86	9	2	0	7	1	-	-
RACIAL GROUPS																		
WHITE	1,428	100	592	41	281	20	219	15	145	10	177	12	7	0	6	0	1	0
NON-WHITE	66	100	21	32	12	18	12	18	8	12	11	17	1	2	1	2	-	-
UNKNOWN OR REFUSED	6	100	4	67	1	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	17	-	-
AGE GROUPS																		
18-24	149	100	49	33	35	23	26	17	18	12	21	14	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-34	312	100	149	48	54	17	45	14	31	10	31	10	1	0	-	-	1	0
35-44	323	100	155	48	60	19	45	14	30	9	33	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-54	185	100	67	36	42	23	25	14	22	12	27	15	2	1	-	-	-	-
55-64	190	100	74	39	34	18	33	17	21	11	26	14	-	-	2	1	-	-
65+	330	100	120	36	65	20	55	17	30	9	50	15	5	2	5	2	-	-
N.S	3	100	-	-	2	67	1	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MARITAL STATUS																		
SINGLE	234	100	78	33	52	22	37	16	28	12	36	15	1	0	1	0	1	0
MARRIED	871	100	384	44	186	21	115	13	89	10	92	11	4	0	1	0	-	-
DIVORCE/SEPARATED	206	100	87	42	25	12	35	17	22	11	35	17	1	0	1	0	-	-
WIDOWED	189	100	68	36	31	16	44	23	14	7	25	13	2	1	5	3	-	-
EDUCATION																		
8TH GRADE OR LESS	72	100	20	28	8	11	9	13	8	11	22	31	1	1	4	6	-	-
SOME HIGH SCHOOL	133	100	35	26	24	18	32	24	16	12	23	17	1	1	2	2	-	-
HS GRADUATE	520	100	178	34	96	18	95	18	71	14	79	15	1	0	-	-	-	-
TECHNICAL SCHOOL GRAD OR SOME COLLEGE	442	100	183	41	94	21	65	15	41	9	52	12	4	1	2	0	1	0
COLLEGE GRAD OR PLUS	332	100	201	61	71	21	30	9	17	5	12	4	1	0	-	-	-	-
REFUSED	1	100	-	-	1	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INCOME																		
LESS THAN $10,000	249	100	78	31	42	17	42	17	29	12	53	21	-	-	5	2	-	-
$10-$15,000	209	100	76	36	39	19	37	18	24	11	33	16	-	-	-	-	-	-
$15-$20,000	193	100	66	34	40	21	33	17	25	13	28	15	-	-	1	1	-	-
$20-$25,000	177	100	71	40	36	20	23	13	24	14	19	11	3	2	-	-	1	1
$25-$35,000	250	100	111	44	62	25	42	17	18	7	17	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
$35-$50,000	187	100	97	52	36	19	26	14	14	7	12	6	1	1	1	1	-	-
$50,000 PLUS	122	100	72	59	21	17	13	11	7	6	8	7	1	1	-	-	-	-
DON'T KNOW	40	100	16	40	3	7	7	17	5	13	7	17	1	2	1	2	-	-
REFUSED	73	100	30	41	15	21	8	11	7	10	11	15	2	3	-	-	-	-

- INDICATES QUANTITY EQUALS ZERO

QUESTION 2. HAVE YOU EVER BEEN TOLD BY A DOCTOR, NURSE, OR OTHER HEALTH PROFESSIONAL THAT YOU HAVE HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE ?

DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES	Total		NO		YES, BY DOCTOR		YES, BY NURSE		YES, BY OTHER HEALTH PROFESSIONAL		DON'T KNOW	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Total	1,500	100	1,125	75	343	23	18	1	7	0	7	0
MALE	574	100	445	78	109	19	11	2	5	1	4	1
FEMALE	926	100	680	73	234	25	7	1	2	0	3	0
RACIAL GROUPS												
WHITE	1,428	100	1,069	75	329	23	17	1	7	0	6	0
NON-WHITE	66	100	52	79	13	20	1	2	-	-	-	-
UNKNOWN OR REFUSED	6	100	4	67	1	17	-	-	-	-	1	17
AGE GROUPS												
18-24	149	100	139	93	10	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-34	312	100	281	90	24	8	5	2	1	0	1	0
35-44	323	100	276	85	36	11	8	2	2	1	1	0
45-54	185	100	138	75	43	23	1	1	2	1	1	1
55-64	190	100	103	54	86	45	-	-	-	-	1	1
65+	330	100	178	54	144	44	4	1	2	1	2	1
N.S	3	100	2	67	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	33
MARITAL STATUS												
SINGLE	234	100	206	88	25	11	2	1	-	-	1	0
MARRIED	871	100	662	76	188	22	11	1	5	1	5	1
DIVORCE/SEPARATED	206	100	157	76	43	21	3	1	2	1	1	0
WIDOWED	189	100	100	53	87	46	2	1	-	-	-	-
EDUCATION												
8TH GRADE OR LESS	72	100	41	57	30	42	-	-	1	1	-	-
SOME HIGH SCHOOL	133	100	84	63	48	36	-	-	1	1	-	-
HS GRADUATE	520	100	389	75	120	23	7	1	-	-	4	1
TECHNICAL SCHOOL GRAD OR SOME COLLEGE	442	100	336	76	96	22	4	1	4	1	2	0
COLLEGE GRAD OR PLUS	332	100	274	83	49	15	7	2	1	0	1	0
REFUSED	1	100	1	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INCOME												
LESS THAN $10,000	249	100	158	63	86	35	3	1	1	0	1	0
$10-$15,000	209	100	161	77	47	22	-	-	1	0	-	-
$15-$20,000	193	100	148	77	43	22	-	-	-	-	2	1
$20-$25,000	177	100	132	75	34	19	8	5	1	1	2	1
$25-$35,000	250	100	207	83	42	17	1	0	-	-	-	-
$35-$50,000	187	100	148	79	34	18	2	1	3	2	-	-
$50,000 PLUS	122	100	91	75	25	20	3	2	1	1	2	2
DON'T KNOW	40	100	24	60	16	40	-	-	-	-	-	-
REFUSED	73	100	56	77	16	22	1	1	-	-	-	-

- INDICATES QUANTITY EQUALS ZERO

QUESTION 3. HAVE YOU BEEN TOLD ON MORE THAN ONE OCCASION THAT YOUR BLOOD BLOOD PRESSURE WAS HIGH, OR HAVE YOU BEEN TOLD THIS ONLY ONCE?

DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES	Total		MORE THAN ONCE		ONLY ONCE		DON'T KNOW	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Total	368	100	263	71	100	27	5	1
MALE	125	100	78	62	44	35	3	2
FEMALE	243	100	185	76	56	23	2	1
RACIAL GROUPS								
WHITE	353	100	250	71	98	28	5	1
NON-WHITE	14	100	12	86	2	14	-	-
UNKNOWN OR REFUSED	1	100	1	100	-	-	-	-
AGE GROUPS								
18-24	10	100	7	70	3	30	-	-
25-34	30	100	18	60	12	40	-	-
35-44	46	100	24	52	20	43	2	4
45-54	46	100	35	76	11	24	-	-
55-64	86	100	67	78	19	22	-	-
65+	150	100	112	75	35	23	3	2
MARITAL STATUS								
SINGLE	27	100	19	70	8	30	-	-
MARRIED	204	100	141	69	60	29	3	1
DIVORCE/SEPARATED	48	100	35	73	13	27	-	-
WIDOWED	89	100	68	76	19	21	2	2
EDUCATION								
8TH GRADE OR LESS	31	100	25	81	6	19	-	-
SOME HIGH SCHOOL	49	100	30	61	18	37	1	2
HS GRADUATE	127	100	97	76	27	21	3	2
TECHNICAL SCHOOL GRAD OR SOME COLLEGE	104	100	77	74	27	26	-	-
COLLEGE GRAD OR PLUS	57	100	34	60	22	39	1	2
INCOME								
LESS THAN $10,000	90	100	68	76	19	21	3	3
$10-$15,000	48	100	32	67	16	33	-	-
$15-$20,000	43	100	32	74	11	26	-	-
$20-$25,000	43	100	32	74	11	26	-	-
$25-$35,000	43	100	27	63	15	35	1	2
$35-$50,000	39	100	31	79	8	21	-	-
$50,000 PLUS	29	100	19	66	9	31	1	3
DON'T KNOW	16	100	11	69	5	31	-	-
REFUSED	17	100	11	65	6	35	-	-

- INDICATES QUANTITY EQUALS ZERO

QUESTION 4. IS ANY MEDICINE CURRENTLY PRESCRIBED FOR YOUR FOR YOUR BLOOD PRESSURE?

DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES	Total		YES		NO	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Total	368	100	218	59	150	41
MALE	125	100	64	51	61	49
FEMALE	243	100	154	63	89	37
RACIAL GROUPS						
WHITE	353	100	208	59	145	41
NON-WHITE	14	100	9	64	5	36
UNKNOWN OR REFUSED	1	100	1	100	-	-
AGE GROUPS						
18-24	10	100	-	-	10	100
25-34	30	100	4	13	26	87
35-44	46	100	11	24	35	76
45-54	46	100	24	52	22	48
55-64	86	100	63	73	23	27
65+	150	100	116	77	34	23
MARITAL STATUS						
SINGLE	27	100	13	48	14	52
MARRIED	204	100	107	52	97	48
DIVORCE/SEPARATED	48	100	31	65	17	35
WIDOWED	89	100	67	75	22	25
EDUCATION						
8TH GRADE OR LESS	31	100	24	77	7	23
SOME HIGH SCHOOL	49	100	33	67	16	33
HS GRADUATE	127	100	81	64	46	36
TECHNICAL SCHOOL GRAD OR SOME COLLEGE	104	100	48	46	56	54
COLLEGE GRAD OR PLUS	57	100	32	56	25	44
INCOME						
LESS THAN $10,000	90	100	69	77	21	23
$10-$15,000	48	100	32	67	16	33
$15-$20,000	43	100	22	51	21	49
$20-$25,000	43	100	22	51	21	49
$25-$35,000	43	100	22	51	21	49
$35-$50,000	39	100	23	59	16	41
$50,000 PLUS	29	100	11	38	18	62
DON'T KNOW	16	100	9	56	7	44
REFUSED	17	100	8	47	9	53

- INDICATES QUANTITY EQUALS ZERO

QUESTION 5. ARE YOU CURRENTLY TAKING MEDICINE FOR YOUR HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE?

DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES	Total		YES, MOST OF THE TIME		YES, OCCASIONALLY		NO	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Total	218	100	203	93	8	4	7	3
MALE	64	100	60	94	4	6	-	-
FEMALE	154	100	143	93	4	3	7	5
RACIAL GROUPS								
WHITE	208	100	193	93	8	4	7	3
NON-WHITE	9	100	9	100	-	-	-	-
UNKNOWN OR REFUSED	1	100	1	100	-	-	-	-
AGE GROUPS								
25-34	4	100	4	100	-	-	-	-
35-44	11	100	10	91	1	9	-	-
45-54	24	100	22	92	2	8	-	-
55-64	63	100	60	95	-	-	3	5
65+	116	100	107	92	5	4	4	3
MARITAL STATUS								
SINGLE	13	100	12	92	-	-	1	8
MARRIED	107	100	100	93	5	5	2	2
DIVORCE/SEPARATED	31	100	29	94	2	6	-	-
WIDOWED	67	100	62	93	1	1	4	6
EDUCATION								
8TH GRADE OR LESS	24	100	22	92	2	8	-	-
SOME HIGH SCHOOL	33	100	30	91	2	6	1	3
HS GRADUATE	81	100	77	95	1	1	3	4
TECHNICAL SCHOOL GRAD OR SOME COLLEGE	48	100	44	92	1	2	3	6
COLLEGE GRAD OR PLUS	32	100	30	94	2	6	-	-
INCOME								
LESS THAN $10,000	69	100	62	90	4	6	3	4
$10-$15,000	32	100	30	94	-	-	2	6
$15-$20,000	22	100	22	100	-	-	-	-
$20-$25,000	22	100	21	95	1	5	-	-
$25-$35,000	22	100	19	86	1	5	2	9
$35-$50,000	23	100	22	96	1	4	-	-
$50,000 PLUS	11	100	11	100	-	-	-	-
DON'T KNOW	9	100	9	100	-	-	-	-
REFUSED	8	100	7	88	1	13	-	-

- INDICATES QUANTITY EQUALS ZERO

QUESTION 6. IS YOUR BLOOD PRESSURE PRESENTLY NORMAL OR UNDER CONTROL OR IS IT STILL HIGH?

DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES	Total		NORMAL		UNDER CONTROL		STILL HIGH		DON'T KNOW	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Total	368	100	144	39	180	49	29	8	15	4
MALE	125	100	52	42	60	48	9	7	4	3
FEMALE	243	100	92	38	120	49	20	8	11	5
RACIAL GROUPS										
WHITE	353	100	140	40	173	49	27	8	13	4
NON-WHITE	14	100	4	29	6	43	2	14	2	14
UNKNOWN OR REFUSED	1	100	-	-	1	100	-	-	-	-
AGE GROUPS										
18-24	10	100	7	70	3	30	-	-	-	-
25-34	30	100	20	67	9	30	-	-	1	3
35-44	46	100	26	57	12	26	5	11	3	7
45-54	46	100	19	41	22	48	5	11	-	-
55-64	86	100	31	36	43	50	6	7	6	7
65+	150	100	41	27	91	61	13	9	5	3
MARITAL STATUS										
SINGLE	27	100	15	56	10	37	2	7	-	-
MARRIED	204	100	86	42	94	46	16	8	8	4
DIVORCE/SEPARATED	48	100	17	35	25	52	3	6	3	6
WIDOWED	89	100	26	29	51	57	8	9	4	4
EDUCATION										
8TH GRADE OR LESS	31	100	8	26	13	42	5	16	5	16
SOME HIGH SCHOOL	49	100	19	39	22	45	5	10	3	6
HS GRADUATE	127	100	43	34	77	61	4	3	3	2
TECHNICAL SCHOOL GRAD OR SOME COLLEGE	104	100	48	46	43	41	10	10	3	3
COLLEGE GRAD OR PLUS	57	100	26	46	25	44	5	9	1	2
INCOME										
LESS THAN $10,000	90	100	27	30	49	54	9	10	5	6
$10-$15,000	48	100	18	38	24	50	4	8	2	4
$15-$20,000	43	100	15	35	24	56	1	2	3	7
$20-$25,000	43	100	20	47	17	40	3	7	3	7
$25-$35,000	43	100	19	44	20	47	3	7	1	2
$35-$50,000	39	100	18	46	18	46	3	8	-	-
$50,000 PLUS	29	100	14	48	9	31	5	17	1	3
DON'T KNOW	16	100	7	44	9	56	-	-	-	-
REFUSED	17	100	6	35	10	59	1	6	-	-

- INDICATES QUANTITY EQUALS ZERO

QUESTION 7. DURING THE PAST MONTH, DID YOU PARTICIPATE ANY PHYSICAL ACTIVITIES OR EXERCISES SUCH AS RUNNING, CALISTHENICS, GOLF, GARDENING FOR EXERCISE?

DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES	TOTAL		YES		NO	
	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%
TOTAL	1,500	100	1,110	74	390	26
MALE	574	100	430	75	144	25
FEMALE	926	100	680	73	246	27
RACIAL GROUPS						
WHITE	1,428	100	1,060	74	368	26
NON-WHITE	66	100	47	71	19	29
UNKNOWN OR REFUSED	6	100	3	50	3	50
AGE GROUPS						
18-24	149	100	121	81	28	19
25-34	312	100	250	80	62	20
35-44	323	100	240	74	83	26
45-54	185	100	140	76	45	24
55-64	190	100	139	73	51	27
65+	330	100	214	65	116	35
N.S	3	100	-	-	3	100
MARITAL STATUS						
SINGLE	234	100	192	82	42	18
MARRIED	871	100	651	75	220	25
DIVORCE/SEPARATED	206	100	150	73	56	27
WIDOWED	189	100	117	62	72	38
EDUCATION						
8TH GRADE OR LESS	72	100	41	57	31	43
SOME HIGH SCHOOL	133	100	87	65	46	35
HS GRADUATE	520	100	353	68	167	32
TECHNICAL SCHOOL GRAD OR SOME COLLEGE	442	100	348	79	94	21
COLLEGE GRAD OR PLUS	332	100	281	85	51	15
-REFUSED	1	100	-	-	1	100
INCOME						
LESS THAN $10,000	249	100	156	63	93	37
$10-$15,000	209	100	147	70	62	30
$15-$20,000	193	100	145	75	48	25
$20-$25,000	177	100	133	75	44	25
$25-$35,000	250	100	199	80	51	20
$35-$50,000	187	100	154	82	33	18
$50,000 PLUS	122	100	97	80	25	20
DON'T KNOW	40	100	24	60	16	40
REFUSED	73	100	55	75	18	25

- INDICATES QUANTITY EQUALS ZERO

QUESTION 8. WHAT TYPE OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITY OR EXERCISE DID YOU SPEND THE MOST TIME DOING DURING THE PAST MONTH?

DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES	TOTAL	AGE GROUPS											
		18-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55-64		65+	
		MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
TOTAL	1,110	62	59	100	150	101	139	48	92	39	100	80	134
AEROBICS	64	-	14	-	29	2	8	-	4	-	3	-	4
BASKETBALL	33	12	-	14	-	5	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
BICYCLING	37	4	2	3	7	6	6	-	2	1	-	2	4
BOATING	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
BOWLING	12	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	2	-	3	3	1
CALISTHENICS	41	-	1	5	7	6	3	2	4	3	2	2	6
CARPENTRY	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
DANCING	10	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	3	2	1
FISHING	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GARDENING	35	1	-	3	2	6	3	4	1	2	2	6	5
GOLF	21	2	-	2	-	-	-	4	1	7	1	4	-
HEALTH CLUB	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
HIKING	4	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
HOME EXERCISE	14	-	-	-	1	2	1	1	2	-	3	2	2
HORSE RIDING	4	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
JOGGING	20	5	3	1	2	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
JUDO OR KARATE	3	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
HOUSE PAINTING	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
RACKETBALL	9	1	1	1	-	1	1	2	1	-	1	-	-
RUNNING	59	7	4	12	10	14	5	2	1	2	1	1	-
ROPE SKIPING	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SNOW SHOVELING	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
SNOW SKIING	23	2	1	5	3	3	4	3	1	-	-	-	1
SOCCER	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOFTBALL	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STAIR CLIMBING	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
SWIMMING LAPS	26	1	-	2	2	1	6	1	3	-	4	4	2
TENNIS	5	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	1	-
TOUCH FOOTBALL	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VOLLEY BALL	7	1	-	2	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
WALKING	561	12	26	33	75	27	80	18	54	21	66	47	96
WEIGHT LIFTING	34	9	1	8	2	10	1	2	-	-	-	1	-
OTHER	32	-	3	2	2	2	5	3	5	-	4	1	5
CYCLING MACHINE	29	-	2	-	2	1	3	1	7	-	3	4	6
ROWING MACHINE	7	-	1	2	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-

- INDICATES QUANTITY EQUALS ZERO

IF ANSWER TO Q. 8 IS RUNNING, JOGGING, WALKING, OR SWIMMING ASK Q9
QUESTION 9 HOW FAR DID YOU USUALLY WALK, RUN JOG OR SWIM?

TYPE OF ACTIVITY BY SEX	Total		LESS THAN 1 MILE		1 TO 1.9 MILES		2 TO 2.9 MILES		3 MILES OR MORE		DON'T KNOW	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
MALE.....	217	100	30	14	62	29	49	23	61	28	15	7
WALKING.....	158	100	26	16	52	33	34	22	37	23	9	6
RUN OR JOG.....	50	100	2	4	7	14	15	30	24	48	2	4
SWIMMING.....	9	100	2	22	3	33	-	-	-	-	4	44
FEMALE.....	449	100	65	14	146	33	99	22	90	20	49	11
WALKING.....	403	100	57	14	141	35	90	22	76	19	39	10
RUN OR JOG.....	29	100	1	3	4	14	9	31	14	48	1	3
SWIMMING.....	17	100	7	41	1	6	-	-	-	-	9	53

- INDICATES QUANTITY EQUALS ZERO

QUESTION 10. HOW MANY TIMES PER WEEK OR PER MONTH DID YOU TAKE PART IN THIS ACTIVITY?

DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES	TOTAL		EVERY DAY		3 TO 6 TIMES A WEEK		ONCE OR TWICE A WEEK		ONCE OR TWICE A MONTH		3 TO 6 TIMES A MONTH		MORE THAN 6 TIMES A MONTH	
	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%
TOTAL	1,110	100	158	14	518	47	278	25	55	5	33	3	41	4
MALE	430	100	69	16	179	42	106	25	25	6	18	4	23	5
FEMALE	680	100	89	13	339	50	172	25	30	4	15	2	18	3
RACIAL GROUPS														
WHITE	1,060	100	149	14	493	47	267	25	54	5	32	3	39	4
NON-WHITE	47	100	8	17	24	51	10	21	1	2	1	2	2	4
UNKNOWN OR REFUSED	3	100	1	33	1	33	1	33	-	-	-	-	-	-
AGE GROUPS														
18-24	121	100	11	9	59	49	40	33	3	2	3	2	4	3
25-34	250	100	20	8	113	45	75	30	13	5	11	4	12	5
35-44	240	100	24	10	120	50	62	26	15	6	10	4	7	3
45-54	140	100	21	15	60	43	33	24	13	9	4	3	4	3
55-64	139	100	30	22	60	43	32	23	5	4	2	1	8	6
65+	214	100	52	24	101	47	35	16	6	3	3	1	6	3
MARITAL STATUS														
SINGLE	192	100	21	11	97	51	49	26	11	6	4	2	6	3
MARRIED	651	100	84	13	301	46	166	25	35	5	23	4	27	4
DIVORCE/SEPARATED	150	100	25	17	62	41	43	29	7	5	5	3	5	3
WIDOWED	117	100	28	24	58	50	20	17	2	2	1	1	3	3
EDUCATION														
8TH GRADE OR LESS	41	100	24	59	9	22	1	2	4	10	-	-	-	-
SOME HIGH SCHOOL	87	100	12	14	39	45	21	24	4	5	4	5	1	1
HS GRADUATE	353	100	50	14	153	43	99	28	17	5	12	3	15	4
TECHNICAL SCHOOL GRAD OR SOME COLLEGE	348	100	35	10	175	50	86	25	19	5	8	2	15	4
COLLEGE GRAD OR PLUS	281	100	37	13	142	51	71	25	11	4	9	3	10	4
INCOME														
LESS THAN $10,000	156	100	36	23	60	38	35	22	6	4	5	3	7	4
$10-$15,000	147	100	29	20	57	39	41	28	7	5	6	4	4	3
$15-$20,000	145	100	28	19	69	48	28	19	6	4	2	1	7	5
$20-$25,000	133	100	11	8	66	50	41	31	6	5	5	4	3	2
$25-$35,000	199	100	25	13	92	46	55	28	6	3	6	3	9	5
$35-$50,000	154	100	20	13	76	49	37	24	8	5	6	4	6	4
$50,000 PLUS	97	100	4	4	56	58	25	26	9	9	1	1	2	2
DON'T KNOW	24	100	1	4	13	54	5	21	2	8	-	-	-	-
REFUSED	55	100	4	7	29	53	11	20	5	9	2	4	3	5

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QUESTION 11. AND WHEN YOU TOOK PART IN THIS ACTIVITY OR EXERCISE ACTIVITY, FOR HOW MANY MINUTES OR HOURS DID YOU USUALLY KEEP AT IT?

TYPE OF ACTIVITY	Total	LESS THAN 20 MIN	20 TO 30 MIN.	31 TO 59 MIN.	1 TO 2 HOURS	MORE THAN 2 HOURS	DON'T KNOW
Total	1,110	115	308	153	373	110	51
AEROBICS	64	1	9	10	44	-	-
BASKETBALL	33	1	3	4	23	2	-
BICYCLING	37	2	14	3	15	2	1
BOWLING	12	-	-	-	3	9	-
CALISTHENICS	41	14	12	2	12	1	-
DANCING	10	-	1	-	5	4	-
GARDENING	35	-	1	2	12	19	1
GOLF	21	-	-	-	5	16	-
HOME EXERCISE	14	5	3	2	4	-	-
JOGGING	20	2	11	5	2	-	-
RACKETBALL	9	-	-	-	9	-	-
RUNNING	59	5	23	18	11	-	2
SNOW SKIING	23	-	1	-	3	19	-
SWIMMING LAPS	26	-	12	2	12	-	-
TENNIS	5	-	-	-	2	3	-
VOLLEY BALL	7	-	-	-	5	2	-
WALKING	561	64	187	93	153	21	43
WEIGHT LIFTING	34	1	2	8	19	4	-
CYCLING MACHINE	29	10	15	1	3	-	-
ROWING MACHINE	7	3	4	-	-	-	-
ALL OTHER	63	7	10	3	31	8	4

- INDICATES QUANTITY EQUALS ZERO

QUESTION 12. WAS THERE ANOTHER PHYSICAL ACTIVITY OR EXERCISE THAT YOU PARTICIPATED IN DURING THE LAST MONTH?

DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES	TOTAL		YES		NO		DON'T KNOW	
	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%
TOTAL	1,500	100	556	37	551	37	3	0
MALE	574	100	226	39	202	35	2	0
FEMALE	926	100	330	36	349	38	1	0
RACIAL GROUPS								
WHITE	1,428	100	527	37	530	37	3	0
NON-WHITE	66	100	27	41	20	30	-	-
UNKNOWN OR REFUSED	6	100	2	33	1	17	-	-
AGE GROUPS								
18-24	149	100	79	53	42	28	-	-
25-34	312	100	129	41	120	38	1	0
35-44	323	100	130	40	109	34	1	0
45-54	185	100	72	39	68	37	-	-
55-64	190	100	59	31	80	42	-	-
65+	330	100	84	25	129	39	1	0
N.S.	3	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
MARITAL STATUS								
SINGLE	234	100	111	47	79	34	2	1
MARRIED	871	100	324	37	327	38	-	-
DIVORCE/SEPARATED	206	100	81	39	68	33	1	0
WIDOWED	189	100	40	21	77	41	-	-
EDUCATION								
8TH GRADE OR LESS	72	100	10	14	31	43	-	-
SOME HIGH SCHOOL	133	100	34	26	53	40	-	-
HS GRADUATE	520	100	149	29	203	39	1	0
TECHNICAL SCHOOL GRAD OR SOME COLLEGE	442	100	169	38	178	40	1	0
COLLEGE GRAD OR PLUS	332	100	194	58	86	26	1	0
REFUSED	1	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
INCOME								
LESS THAN $10,000	249	100	71	29	83	33	2	1
$10-$15,000	209	100	60	29	86	41	1	0
$15-$20,000	193	100	69	36	76	39	-	-
$20-$25,000	177	100	71	40	62	35	-	-
$25-$35,000	250	100	100	40	99	40	-	-
$35-$50,000	187	100	88	47	66	35	-	-
$50,000 PLUS	122	100	62	51	35	29	-	-
DON'T KNOW	40	100	9	22	15	38	-	-
REFUSED	73	100	26	36	29	40	-	-

- INDICATES QUANTITY EQUALS ZERO

QUESTION 13. WHAT OTHER TYPE OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITY OR EXERCISE GAVE YOU THE NEXT MOST EXERCISE DURING THE PAST MONTH?

DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES	TOTAL	AGE GROUPS											
		18-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55-64		65+	
		MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
TOTAL	556	43	36	47	82	53	77	26	46	19	40	38	46
AEROBICS	32	1	4	-	7	1	9	2	4	-	1	-	3
BASKETBALL	19	6	1	7	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
BICYCLING	31	3	1	4	6	5	3	-	3	-	3	1	2
BOWLING	15	-	2	1	1	1	2	-	4	-	2	1	1
CALISTHENICS	28	1	3	4	1	2	6	1	2	1	2	1	4
DANCING	16	-	1	-	3	-	1	-	5	1	3	1	1
FISHING	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	-
GARDENING	32	-	-	-	1	2	2	1	5	3	5	6	6
GOLF	14	1	-	1	1	6	1	-	-	1	-	1	2
HEALTH CLUB	3	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
HIKING	3	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
HOME EXERCISE	16	2	-	-	5	-	1	2	-	2	1	1	2
HORSE RIDING	6	-	1	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	1	-
JOGGING	8	2	1	1	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
MOWING	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
RACKETBALL	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
RUNNING	17	4	2	2	3	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
ROPE SKIPING	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
SLEDDING	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
SNOW SHOEING	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SNOW SHOVELING	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SNOW SKIING	36	5	3	8	8	4	3	3	1	-	1	-	-
SOFTBALL	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SWIMMING LAPS	24	2	5	2	3	1	3	-	2	1	3	1	1
TENNIS	4	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
VOLLEY BALL	4	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
WALKING	96	7	1	2	17	4	10	7	9	4	10	11	14
WEIGHT LIFTING	43	6	8	5	7	4	6	-	2	-	1	2	2
OTHER	56	2	1	4	9	6	12	3	2	3	3	6	4
CYCLING MACHINE	34	-	-	1	4	4	5	3	3	1	5	3	4
ROWING MACHINE	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-
REFUSED	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-

- INDICATES QUANTITY EQUALS ZERO

IF ANSWER TO Q. 13 IS RUNNING, JOGGING, WALKING, OR SWIMMING ASK Q14
QUESTION 14 HOW FAR DID YOU USUALLY WALK, RUN JOG OR SWIM?

TYPE OF ACTIVITY BY SEX	Total		LESS THAN 1 MILE		1 TO 1.9 MILES		2 TO 2.9 MILES		3 MILES OR MORE		DON'T KNOW	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
MALE.....	56	100	1	2	5	9	1	2	5	9	2	4
WALKING.....	7	100	-	-	3	43	-	-	4	57	-	-
RUN OR JOG.....	4	100	1	25	1	25	1	25	1	25	-	-
SWIMMING.....	3	100	-	-	1	33	-	-	-	-	2	67
FEMALE.....	89	100	2	2	3	3	5	6	5	6	5	6
WALKING.....	13	100	1	8	3	23	4	31	4	31	1	8
RUN OR JOG.....	2	100	-	-	-	-	1	50	1	50	-	-
SWIMMING.....	5	100	1	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	80

- INDICATES QUANTITY EQUALS ZERO

QUESTION 15. HOW MANY TIMES PER WEEK OR PER MONTH DID YOU TAKE PART IN THIS ACTIVITY?

DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES	TOTAL		EVERY DAY		3 TO 6 TIMES A WEEK		ONCE OR TWICE A WEEK		ONCE OR TWICE A MONTH		3 TO 6 TIMES A MONTH		MORE THAN 6 TIMES A MONTH	
	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%
TOTAL	556	100	54	10	160	29	193	35	87	16	34	6	21	4
MALE	226	100	21	9	57	25	72	32	45	20	14	6	14	6
FEMALE	330	100	33	10	103	31	121	37	42	13	20	6	7	2
RACIAL GROUPS														
WHITE	527	100	53	10	146	28	184	35	83	16	34	6	20	4
NON-WHITE	27	100	1	4	13	48	9	33	3	11	-	-	1	4
UNKNOWN OR REFUSED	2	100	-	-	1	50	-	-	1	50	-	-	-	-
AGE GROUPS														
18-24	79	100	4	5	29	37	29	37	11	14	3	4	3	4
25-34	129	100	9	7	30	23	48	37	27	21	8	6	7	5
35-44	130	100	5	4	36	28	50	38	23	18	10	8	5	4
45-54	72	100	10	14	19	26	24	33	10	14	7	10	-	-
55-64	59	100	7	12	17	29	21	36	8	14	1	2	2	3
65+	84	100	18	21	28	33	21	25	7	8	5	6	4	5
MARITAL STATUS														
SINGLE	111	100	9	8	37	33	38	34	17	15	8	7	2	2
MARRIED	324	100	25	8	91	28	123	38	48	15	18	6	15	5
DIVORCE/SEPARATED	81	100	8	10	19	23	25	31	17	21	7	9	3	4
WIDOWED	40	100	12	30	13	32	7	17	5	13	1	2	1	2
EDUCATION														
8TH GRADE OR LESS	10	100	4	40	3	30	3	30	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOME HIGH SCHOOL	34	100	5	15	7	21	11	32	6	18	2	6	2	6
HS GRADUATE	149	100	20	13	41	28	48	32	25	17	7	5	6	4
TECHNICAL SCHOOL GRAD OR SOME COLLEGE	169	100	12	7	45	27	68	40	22	13	12	7	6	4
COLLEGE GRAD OR PLUS	194	100	13	7	64	33	63	32	34	18	13	7	7	4
INCOME														
LESS THAN $10,000	71	100	12	17	23	32	20	28	9	13	2	3	4	6
$10-$15,000	60	100	9	15	18	30	22	37	7	12	2	3	1	2
$15-$20,000	69	100	9	13	24	35	22	32	9	13	2	3	2	3
$20-$25,000	71	100	3	4	17	24	28	39	14	20	6	8	2	3
$25-$35,000	100	100	8	8	28	28	38	38	16	16	4	4	5	5
$35-$50,000	88	100	8	9	17	19	35	40	13	15	11	13	3	3
$50,000 PLUS	62	100	2	3	23	37	15	24	16	26	5	8	1	2
DON'T KNOW	9	100	1	11	2	22	1	11	2	22	-	-	3	33
REFUSED	26	100	2	8	8	31	12	46	1	4	2	8	-	-

- INDICATES QUANTITY EQUALS ZERO

QUESTION 16. AND WHEN YOU TOOK PART IN THIS ACTIVITY OR EXERCISE ACTIVITY, FOR HOW MANY MINUTES OR HOURS DID YOU USUALLY KEEP AT IT?

TYPE OF ACTIVITY	Total	LESS THAN 20 MIN	20 TO 30 MIN.	31 TO 59 MIN.	1 TO 2 HOURS	MORE THAN 2 HOURS	DON'T KNOW
Total	556	78	150	47	179	85	16
AEROBICS	32	3	10	3	16	-	-
BASKETBALL	19	-	2	3	13	1	-
BICYCLING	31	5	16	3	4	3	-
BOWLING	15	-	1	-	6	8	-
CALISTHENICS	28	12	10	-	6	-	-
DANCING	16	-	1	-	9	6	-
GARDENING	32	-	3	1	15	11	2
GOLF	14	-	-	-	5	9	-
HOME EXERCISE	16	9	5	-	1	-	1
JOGGING	8	2	5	-	1	-	-
RACKETBALL	2	-	-	-	2	-	-
RUNNING	17	2	8	3	4	-	-
SNOW SKIING	36	-	-	-	4	31	1
SWIMMING LAPS	24	2	8	4	9	1	-
TENNIS	4	-	-	-	4	-	-
VOLLEY BALL	4	-	-	-	3	1	-
WALKING	96	7	38	16	24	1	10
WEIGHT LIFTING	43	5	10	7	21	-	-
CYCLING MACHINE	34	15	14	3	-	-	2
ROWING MACHINE	4	3	1	-	-	-	-
ALL OTHER	81	13	18	4	32	13	-

- INDICATES QUANTITY EQUALS ZERO

QUESTION 17 & 18 FOR MEN: ABOUT HOW MUCH DO YOU WEIGH WITHOUT SHOES?
ABOUT HOW TALL ARE YOU WITHOUT SHOES?

HEIGHT OF MEN	Total		WEIGHT OF MEN															
	Total	%	LESS THAN 139 LB		140 TO 159 LB		160 TO 179 LB		180 TO 199 LB		200 TO 224 LB		225 +		DON'T KNOW		REFUSE	
			Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Total.....	574	100	29	5	108	19	163	28	150	26	88	15	33	6	3	1	-	-
LESS THAN 5-5....	13	100	7	54	2	15	3	23	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-6.....	17	100	2	12	7	41	8	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-7.....	40	100	5	13	18	45	10	25	5	13	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-8.....	66	100	3	5	18	27	23	35	15	23	5	8	2	3	-	-	-	-
5-9.....	62	100	1	2	12	19	16	26	24	39	7	11	1	2	1	2	-	-
5-10.....	84	100	3	4	18	21	25	30	23	27	11	13	2	2	2	2	-	-
5-11.....	75	100	2	3	13	17	28	37	18	24	11	15	3	4	-	-	-	-
6-0.....	92	100	2	2	10	11	24	26	31	34	15	16	10	11	-	-	-	-
6-1.....	31	100	-	-	3	10	10	32	10	32	4	13	4	13	-	-	-	-
6-2.....	44	100	-	-	-	-	11	25	13	30	15	34	5	11	-	-	-	-
OVER 6-3.....	34	100	-	-	1	3	2	6	8	24	17	50	6	18	-	-	-	-
DON'T KNOW....	1	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	100	-	-	-	-	-	-

- INDICATES QUANTITY EQUALS ZERO

QUESTION 17 & 18 FOR WOMEN: ABOUT HOW MUCH DO YOU WEIGH WITHOUT SHOES?
ABOUT HOW TALL ARE YOU WITHOUT SHOES?

HEIGHT OF WOMEN	Total		WEIGHT OF WOMEN																	
			LESS THAN 110 LB		110 TO 129 LB		130 TO 149 LB		140 TO 159 LB		150 TO 179 LB		175 TO 199 LB		200 +		DON'T KNOW		REFUSE	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Total.....	926	100	69	7	254	27	266	29	236	25	187	20	63	7	53	6	26	3	8	1
LESS THAN 5-1.	71	100	19	27	27	38	12	17	8	11	7	10	1	1	1	1	4	6	-	-
5-1.....	61	100	14	23	23	38	12	20	5	8	3	5	6	10	2	3	1	2	-	-
5-2.....	114	100	12	11	42	37	30	26	33	29	18	16	6	5	3	3	2	2	1	1
5-3.....	120	100	10	8	37	31	36	30	30	25	25	21	3	2	5	4	3	2	1	1
5-4.....	153	100	7	5	45	29	50	33	40	26	33	22	7	5	5	3	4	3	2	1
5-5.....	106	100	3	3	24	23	29	27	27	25	26	25	14	13	6	6	3	3	1	1
5-6.....	112	100	2	2	25	22	37	33	35	31	26	23	12	11	6	5	3	3	1	1
5-7.....	75	100	2	3	16	21	23	31	26	35	21	28	1	1	11	15	-	-	1	1
5-8.....	58	100	-	-	10	17	18	31	17	29	18	31	4	7	7	12	1	2	-	-
5-9.....	21	100	-	-	2	10	9	43	5	24	1	5	4	19	4	19	1	5	-	-
OVER 5-9.....	31	100	-	-	3	10	10	32	10	32	9	29	5	16	3	10	-	-	1	3
DON'T KNOW....	4	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	100	-	-

- INDICATES QUANTITY EQUALS ZERO

QUESTION 19. ARE YOU TRYING TO LOSE WEIGHT?

DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES	TOTAL		YES		NO	
	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%
TOTAL	1,500	100	642	43	858	57
MALE	574	100	178	31	396	69
FEMALE	926	100	464	50	462	50
RACIAL GROUPS						
WHITE	1,428	100	618	43	810	57
NON-WHITE	66	100	22	33	44	67
UNKNOWN OR REFUSED	6	100	2	33	4	67
AGE GROUPS						
18-24	149	100	58	39	91	61
25-34	312	100	126	40	186	60
35-44	323	100	149	46	174	54
45-54	185	100	97	52	88	48
55-64	190	100	104	55	86	45
65+	330	100	106	32	224	68
N.S	3	100	1	33	2	67
MARITAL STATUS						
SINGLE	234	100	81	35	153	65
MARRIED	871	100	398	46	473	54
DIVORCE/SEPARATED	206	100	94	46	112	54
WIDOWED	189	100	69	37	120	63
EDUCATION						
8TH GRADE OR LESS	72	100	30	42	42	58
SOME HIGH SCHOOL	133	100	51	38	82	62
HS GRADUATE	520	100	241	46	279	54
TECHNICAL SCHOOL GRAD OR SOME COLLEGE	442	100	189	43	253	57
COLLEGE GRAD OR PLUS	332	100	131	39	201	61
REFUSED	1	100	-	-	1	100
INCOME						
LESS THAN $10,000	249	100	92	37	157	63
$10-$15,000	209	100	87	42	122	58
$15-$20,000	193	100	79	41	114	59
$20-$25,000	177	100	69	39	108	61
$25-$35,000	250	100	119	48	131	52
$35-$50,000	187	100	94	50	93	50
$50,000 PLUS	122	100	57	47	65	53
DON'T KNOW	40	100	17	42	23	57
REFUSED	73	100	28	38	45	62

- INDICATES QUANTITY EQUALS ZERO

QUESTION 20. ARE YOU EATING FEWER CALORIES TO LOSE WEIGHT?

DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES	TOTAL		YES		NO		DON'T KNOW	
	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%
TOTAL	642	100	522	81	108	17	12	2
MALE	178	100	134	75	40	22	4	2
FEMALE	464	100	388	84	68	15	8	2
RACIAL GROUPS								
WHITE	618	100	507	82	99	16	12	2
NON-WHITE	22	100	13	59	9	41	-	-
UNKNOWN OR REFUSED	2	100	2	100	-	-	-	-
AGE GROUPS								
18-24	58	100	46	79	12	21	-	-
25-34	126	100	92	73	30	24	4	3
35-44	149	100	118	79	28	19	3	2
45-54	97	100	82	85	14	14	1	1
55-64	104	100	92	88	11	11	1	1
65+	106	100	91	86	12	11	3	3
N.S	1	100	-	-	1	100	-	-
MARITAL STATUS								
SINGLE	81	100	66	81	13	16	2	2
MARRIED	398	100	316	79	75	19	7	2
DIVORCE/SEPARATED	94	100	78	83	15	16	1	1
WIDOWED	69	100	62	90	5	7	2	3
EDUCATION								
8TH GRADE OR LESS	30	100	22	73	7	23	1	3
SOME HIGH SCHOOL	51	100	42	82	9	18	-	-
HS GRADUATE	241	100	199	83	37	15	5	2
TECHNICAL SCHOOL GRAD OR SOME COLLEGE	189	100	153	81	32	17	4	2
COLLEGE GRAD OR PLUS	131	100	106	81	23	18	2	2
INCOME								
LESS THAN $10,000	92	100	79	86	12	13	1	1
$10-$15,000	87	100	76	87	10	11	1	1
$15-$20,000	79	100	62	78	13	16	4	5
$20-$25,000	69	100	55	80	14	20	-	-
$25-$35,000	119	100	95	80	21	18	3	3
$35-$50,000	94	100	76	81	16	17	2	2
$50,000 PLUS	57	100	46	81	10	18	1	2
DON'T KNOW	17	100	12	71	5	29	-	-
REFUSED	28	100	21	75	7	25	-	-

- INDICATES QUANTITY EQUALS ZERO

QUESTION 21. HAVE YOU INCREASED YOUR PHYSICAL ACTIVITY TO LOSE WEIGHT?

DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES	TOTAL		YES		NO		DON'T KNOW	
	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%
TOTAL	642	100	361	56	279	43	2	0
MALE	178	100	89	50	88	49	1	1
FEMALE	464	100	272	59	191	41	1	0
RACIAL GROUPS								
WHITE	618	100	347	56	269	44	2	0
NON-WHITE	22	100	12	55	10	45	-	-
UNKNOWN OR REFUSED	2	100	2	100	-	-	-	-
AGE GROUPS								
18-24	58	100	40	69	18	31	-	-
25-34	126	100	102	81	24	19	-	-
35-44	149	100	85	57	64	43	-	-
45-54	97	100	56	58	41	42	-	-
55-64	104	100	45	43	58	56	1	1
65+	106	100	33	31	72	68	1	1
N.S	1	100	-	-	1	100	-	-
MARITAL STATUS								
SINGLE	81	100	58	72	23	28	-	-
MARRIED	398	100	224	56	173	43	1	0
DIVORCE/SEPARATED	94	100	54	57	40	43	-	-
WIDOWED	69	100	25	36	43	62	1	1
EDUCATION								
8TH GRADE OR LESS	30	100	13	43	17	57	-	-
SOME HIGH SCHOOL	51	100	34	67	16	31	1	2
HS GRADUATE	241	100	118	49	123	51	-	-
TECHNICAL SCHOOL GRAD OR SOME COLLEGE	189	100	116	61	73	39	-	-
COLLEGE GRAD OR PLUS	131	100	80	61	50	38	1	1
INCOME								
LESS THAN $10,000	92	100	37	40	55	60	-	-
$10-$15,000	87	100	54	62	33	38	-	-
$15-$20,000	79	100	46	58	33	42	-	-
$20-$25,000	69	100	43	62	26	38	-	-
$25-$35,000	119	100	79	66	40	34	-	-
$35-$50,000	94	100	48	51	44	47	2	2
$50,000 PLUS	57	100	32	56	25	44	-	-
DON'T KNOW	17	100	9	53	8	47	-	-
REFUSED	28	100	13	46	15	54	-	-

- INDICATES QUANTITY EQUALS ZERO

QUESTION 22. HOW OFTEN DO YOU USUALLY ADD SALT TO YOUR FOOD AT THE TABLE ?

DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES	TOTAL		MOST OF THE TIME		SOMETIMES		RARELY		NEVER		DON'T KNOW	
	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%
TOTAL	1,500	100	249	17	266	18	395	26	586	39	4	0
MALE	574	100	126	22	118	21	141	25	188	33	1	0
FEMALE	926	100	123	13	148	16	254	27	398	43	3	0
RACIAL GROUPS												
WHITE	1,428	100	237	17	255	18	381	27	553	39	2	0
NON-WHITE	66	100	11	17	10	15	13	20	32	48	-	-
UNKNOWN OR REFUSED	6	100	1	17	1	17	1	17	1	17	2	33
AGE GROUPS												
18-24	149	100	30	20	20	13	48	32	51	34	-	-
25-34	312	100	61	20	64	21	80	26	107	34	-	-
35-44	323	100	51	16	72	22	96	30	104	32	-	-
45-54	185	100	42	23	30	16	36	19	77	42	-	-
55-64	190	100	25	13	34	18	46	24	85	45	-	-
65+	330	100	39	12	45	14	86	26	157	48	3	1
N.S.	3	100	1	33	-	-	1	33	-	-	1	33
MARITAL STATUS												
SINGLE	234	100	40	17	39	17	68	29	86	37	1	0
MARRIED	871	100	147	17	148	17	249	29	326	37	1	0
DIVORCE/SEPARATED	206	100	43	21	43	21	38	18	82	40	-	-
WIDOWED	189	100	19	10	36	19	40	21	92	49	2	1
EDUCATION												
8TH GRADE OR LESS	72	100	13	18	20	28	12	17	27	38	-	-
SOME HIGH SCHOOL	133	100	28	21	26	20	30	23	48	36	1	1
HS GRADUATE	520	100	98	19	81	16	136	26	204	39	1	0
TECHNICAL SCHOOL GRAD OR SOME COLLEGE	442	100	80	18	74	17	117	26	170	38	1	0
COLLEGE GRAD OR PLUS	332	100	30	9	65	20	100	30	137	41	-	-
REFUSED	1	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	100
INCOME												
LESS THAN $10,000	249	100	36	14	41	16	61	24	110	44	1	0
$10-$15,000	209	100	45	22	30	14	51	24	83	40	-	-
$15-$20,000	193	100	33	17	32	17	56	29	71	37	1	1
$20-$25,000	177	100	30	17	38	21	52	29	57	32	-	-
$25-$35,000	250	100	45	18	50	20	70	28	85	34	-	-
$35-$50,000	187	100	34	18	36	19	51	27	66	35	-	-
$50,000 PLUS	122	100	12	10	21	17	34	28	55	45	-	-
DON'T KNOW	40	100	5	13	6	15	4	10	24	60	1	2
REFUSED	73	100	9	12	12	16	16	22	35	48	1	1

- INDICATES QUANTITY EQUALS ZERO

QUESTION 23. WOULD YOU SAY YOUR DIET IS HIGH, MEDIUM, OR LOW IN FIBER?

DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES	TOTAL		HIGH		MEDIUM		LOW		DON'T KNOW	
	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%
TOTAL	1,500	100	439	29	865	58	148	10	47	3
MALE	574	100	144	25	334	58	63	11	32	6
FEMALE	926	100	295	32	531	57	85	9	15	2
RACIAL GROUPS										
WHITE	1,428	100	417	29	828	58	138	10	44	3
NON-WHITE	66	100	21	32	33	50	10	15	2	3
UNKNOWN OR REFUSED	6	100	1	17	4	67	-	-	1	17
AGE GROUPS										
18-24	149	100	25	17	91	61	31	21	2	1
25-34	312	100	72	23	199	64	37	12	4	1
35-44	323	100	93	29	197	61	28	9	5	2
45-54	185	100	64	35	102	55	18	10	1	1
55-64	190	100	75	39	93	49	11	6	11	6
65+	330	100	108	33	177	54	22	7	22	7
N.S.	3	100	-	-	1	33	1	33	1	33
MARITAL STATUS										
SINGLE	234	100	52	22	136	58	38	16	8	3
MARRIED	871	100	265	30	514	59	70	8	21	2
DIVORCE/SEPARATED	206	100	59	29	111	54	28	14	8	4
WIDOWED	189	100	63	33	104	55	12	6	10	5
EDUCATION										
8TH GRADE OR LESS	72	100	16	22	34	47	9	13	13	18
SOME HIGH SCHOOL	133	100	36	27	72	54	17	13	8	6
HS GRADUATE	520	100	137	26	311	60	55	11	16	3
TECHNICAL SCHOOL GRAD OR SOME COLLEGE	442	100	134	30	256	58	46	10	6	1
COLLEGE GRAD OR PLUS	332	100	116	35	191	58	21	6	4	1
REFUSED	1	100	-	-	1	100	-	-	-	-
INCOME										
LESS THAN $10,000	249	100	68	27	138	55	27	11	15	6
$10-$15,000	209	100	54	26	125	60	24	11	6	3
$15-$20,000	193	100	46	24	122	63	18	9	7	4
$20-$25,000	177	100	42	24	114	64	18	10	3	2
$25-$35,000	250	100	91	36	135	54	22	9	2	1
$35-$50,000	187	100	55	29	115	61	16	9	1	1
$50,000 PLUS	122	100	56	46	49	40	12	10	5	4
DON'T KNOW	40	100	11	27	20	50	5	13	4	10
REFUSED	73	100	16	22	47	64	6	8	4	5

- INDICATES QUANTITY EQUALS ZERO

QUESTION 24. WOULD YOU SAY YOUR DIET IS HIGH, MEDIUM, OR LOW IN FAT?

DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES	TOTAL		HIGH		MEDIUM		LOW		DON'T KNOW	
	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%
TOTAL	1,500	100	130	9	648	43	694	46	28	2
MALE	574	100	61	11	270	47	228	40	15	3
FEMALE	926	100	69	7	378	41	466	50	13	1
RACIAL GROUPS										
WHITE	1,428	100	124	9	623	44	654	46	27	2
NON-WHITE	66	100	6	9	20	30	40	61	-	-
UNKNOWN OR REFUSED	6	100	-	-	5	83	-	-	1	17
AGE GROUPS										
18-24	149	100	20	13	76	51	53	36	-	-
25-34	312	100	40	13	160	51	108	35	4	1
35-44	323	100	34	11	158	49	129	40	2	1
45-54	185	100	15	8	86	46	84	45	-	-
55-64	190	100	10	5	65	34	111	58	4	2
65+	330	100	11	3	101	31	202	61	16	5
N.S	3	100	-	-	1	33	2	67	-	-
MARITAL STATUS										
SINGLE	234	100	26	11	121	52	83	35	4	2
MARRIED	871	100	71	8	382	44	408	47	10	1
DIVORCE/SEPARATED	206	100	22	11	86	42	94	46	4	2
WIDOWED	189	100	11	6	59	31	109	58	10	5
EDUCATION										
8TH GRADE OR LESS	72	100	9	13	28	39	28	39	7	10
SOME HIGH SCHOOL	133	100	12	9	52	39	63	47	6	5
HS GRADUATE	520	100	53	10	222	43	241	46	4	1
TECHNICAL SCHOOL GRAD OR SOME COLLEGE	442	100	37	8	203	46	195	44	7	2
COLLEGE GRAD OR PLUS	332	100	19	6	142	43	167	50	4	1
REFUSED	1	100	-	-	1	100	-	-	-	-
INCOME										
LESS THAN $10,000	249	100	15	6	100	40	127	51	7	3
$10-$15,000	209	100	19	9	96	46	89	43	5	2
$15-$20,000	193	100	21	11	86	45	86	45	-	-
$20-$25,000	177	100	20	11	81	46	74	42	2	1
$25-$35,000	250	100	17	7	105	42	126	50	2	1
$35-$50,000	187	100	24	13	79	42	84	45	-	-
$50,000 PLUS	122	100	5	4	56	46	57	47	4	3
DON'T KNOW	40	100	4	10	14	35	17	42	5	13
REFUSED	73	100	5	7	31	42	34	47	3	4

- INDICATES QUANTITY EQUALS ZERO

QUESTION 25. HAVE YOU SMOKED AT LEAST 100 CIGARETTES IN YOUR LIFE?

DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES	Total		YES		NO		DON'T KNOW		REFUSED	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Total	1,500	100	747	50	751	50	2	0	-	-
MALE	574	100	342	60	232	40	-	-	-	-
FEMALE	926	100	405	44	519	56	2	0	-	-
RACIAL GROUPS										
WHITE	1,428	100	706	49	720	50	2	0	-	-
NON-WHITE	66	100	40	61	26	39	-	-	-	-
UNKNOWN OR REFUSED	6	100	1	17	5	83	-	-	-	-
AGE GROUPS										
18-24	149	100	56	38	93	62	-	-	-	-
25-34	312	100	128	41	184	59	-	-	-	-
35-44	323	100	164	51	159	49	-	-	-	-
45-54	185	100	102	55	83	45	-	-	-	-
55-64	190	100	124	65	66	35	-	-	-	-
65+	330	100	170	52	158	48	2	1	-	-
N.S	3	100	-	-	3	100	-	-	-	-
MARITAL STATUS										
SINGLE	234	100	94	40	140	60	-	-	-	-
MARRIED	871	100	435	50	436	50	-	-	-	-
DIVORCE/SEPARATED	206	100	131	64	75	36	-	-	-	-
WIDOWED	189	100	87	46	100	53	2	1	-	-
EDUCATION										
8TH GRADE OR LESS	72	100	41	57	31	43	-	-	-	-
SOME HIGH SCHOOL	133	100	76	57	57	43	-	-	-	-
HS GRADUATE	520	100	272	52	246	47	2	0	-	-
TECHNICAL SCHOOL GRAD OR SOME COLLEGE	442	100	221	50	221	50	-	-	-	-
COLLEGE GRAD OR PLUS	332	100	137	41	195	59	-	-	-	-
REFUSED	1	100	-	-	1	100	-	-	-	-
INCOME										
LESS THAN $10,000	249	100	129	52	118	47	2	1	-	-
$10-$15,000	209	100	112	54	97	46	-	-	-	-
$15-$20,000	193	100	100	52	93	48	-	-	-	-
$20-$25,000	177	100	85	48	92	52	-	-	-	-
$25-$35,000	250	100	123	49	127	51	-	-	-	-
$35-$50,000	187	100	78	42	109	58	-	-	-	-
$50,000 PLUS	122	100	64	52	58	48	-	-	-	-
DON'T KNOW	40	100	19	47	21	52	-	-	-	-
REFUSED	73	100	37	51	36	49	-	-	-	-

- INDICATES QUANTITY EQUALS ZERO

QUESTION 26. DO YOU SMOKE NOW?

DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES	Total		YES		NO		REFUSED	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Total	747	100	338	45	409	55	-	-
MALE	342	100	139	41	203	59	-	-
FEMALE	405	100	199	49	206	51	-	-
RACIAL GROUPS								
WHITE	706	100	311	44	395	56	-	-
NON-WHITE	40	100	27	67	13	32	-	-
UNKNOWN OR REFUSED	1	100	-	-	1	100	-	-
AGE GROUPS								
18-24	56	100	35	63	21	38	-	-
25-34	128	100	74	58	54	42	-	-
35-44	164	100	80	49	84	51	-	-
45-54	102	100	53	52	49	48	-	-
55-64	124	100	49	40	75	60	-	-
65+	170	100	46	27	124	73	-	-
MARITAL STATUS								
SINGLE	94	100	59	63	35	37	-	-
MARRIED	435	100	164	38	271	62	-	-
DIVORCE/SEPARATED	131	100	79	60	52	40	-	-
WIDOWED	87	100	36	41	51	59	-	-
EDUCATION								
8TH GRADE OR LESS	41	100	19	46	22	54	-	-
SOME HIGH SCHOOL	76	100	36	47	40	53	-	-
HS GRADUATE	272	100	132	49	140	51	-	-
TECHNICAL SCHOOL GRAD OR SOME COLLEGE	221	100	110	50	111	50	-	-
COLLEGE GRAD OR PLUS	137	100	41	30	96	70	-	-
INCOME								
LESS THAN $10,000	129	100	63	49	66	51	-	-
$10-$15,000	112	100	60	54	52	46	-	-
$15-$20,000	100	100	45	45	55	55	-	-
$20-$25,000	85	100	48	56	37	44	-	-
$25-$35,000	123	100	53	43	70	57	-	-
$35-$50,000	78	100	25	32	53	68	-	-
$50,000 PLUS	64	100	16	25	48	75	-	-
DON'T KNOW	19	100	8	42	11	58	-	-
REFUSED	37	100	20	54	17	46	-	-

- INDICATES QUANTITY EQUALS ZERO

QUESTION 27 . HOW MANY CIGARETTES A DAY DO YOU NOW SMOKE?

SEX AND AGE GROUPS	Total	TOTAL CURRENT SMOKERS	LESS THAN 1 PACK	ONE PACK	> 1 TO 2 PACKS	> 2 TO 3 PACKS
MALE						
Total.....	139	136	56	51	26	3
AGE GROUPS						
18-24.....	18	18	15	2	1	-
25-34.....	37	37	17	18	2	-
35-44.....	32	30	7	16	6	1
45-54.....	21	21	6	3	10	2
55-64.....	16	16	5	7	4	-
65+.....	15	14	6	5	3	-
FEMALE						
Total.....	199	196	91	77	27	1
AGE GROUPS						
18-24.....	17	16	13	3	-	-
25-34.....	37	36	22	12	2	-
35-44.....	48	48	17	22	9	-
45-54.....	32	32	12	12	7	1
55-64.....	33	33	11	15	7	-
65+.....	31	30	15	13	2	-

- INDICATES QUANTITY EQUALS ZERO

QUESTION 28. HAVE YOU STOPPED SMOKING FOR A WEEK OR MORE DURING THE PAST YEAR?

DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES	Total		YES		NO		REFUSED	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Total	338	100	130	38	208	62	-	-
MALE	139	100	54	39	85	61	-	-
FEMALE	199	100	76	38	123	62	-	-
RACIAL GROUPS								
WHITE	311	100	119	38	192	62	-	-
NON-WHITE	27	100	11	41	16	59	-	-
AGE GROUPS								
18-24	35	100	20	57	15	43	-	-
25-34	74	100	29	39	45	61	-	-
35-44	80	100	31	39	49	61	-	-
45-54	53	100	19	36	34	64	-	-
55-64	49	100	17	35	32	65	-	-
65+	46	100	14	30	32	70	-	-
MARITAL STATUS								
SINGLE	59	100	28	47	31	53	-	-
MARRIED	164	100	60	37	104	63	-	-
DIVORCE/SEPARATED	79	100	29	37	50	63	-	-
WIDOWED	36	100	13	36	23	64	-	-
EDUCATION								
8TH GRADE OR LESS	19	100	8	42	11	58	-	-
SOME HIGH SCHOOL	36	100	16	44	20	56	-	-
HS GRADUATE	132	100	49	37	83	63	-	-
TECHNICAL SCHOOL GRAD OR SOME COLLEGE	110	100	38	35	72	65	-	-
COLLEGE GRAD OR PLUS	41	100	19	46	22	54	-	-
INCOME								
LESS THAN $10,000	63	100	25	40	38	60	-	-
$10-$15,000	60	100	28	47	32	53	-	-
$15-$20,000	45	100	15	33	30	67	-	-
$20-$25,000	48	100	11	23	37	77	-	-
$25-$35,000	53	100	22	42	31	58	-	-
$35-$50,000	25	100	9	36	16	64	-	-
$50,000 PLUS	16	100	6	38	10	63	-	-
DON'T KNOW	8	100	4	50	4	50	-	-
REFUSED	20	100	10	50	10	50	-	-

- INDICATES QUANTITY EQUALS ZERO

QUESTION 29. HAVE YOU EVER TRIED ANY SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCTS, SUCH AS CHEWING TOBACCO OR SNUFF?

DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES	Total		TOTAL EVER TRIED SMOKELESS		YES, CHEWING TOBACCO		YES, SNUFF		YES, BOTH		DON'T KNOW		REFUSED	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Total	1,500	100	245	16	128	9	65	4	52	3	1	0	1	0
MALE	574	100	217	38	113	20	54	9	50	9	1	0	1	0
FEMALE	926	100	28	3	15	2	11	1	2	0	-	-	-	-
RACIAL GROUPS														
WHITE	1,428	100	230	16	121	8	59	4	50	4	1	0	1	0
NON-WHITE	66	100	14	21	7	11	6	9	1	2	-	-	-	-
UNKNOWN OR REFUSED	6	100	1	17	-	-	-	-	1	17	-	-	-	-
AGE GROUPS														
18-24	149	100	50	34	34	23	9	6	7	5	-	-	-	-
25-34	312	100	66	21	41	13	16	5	9	3	-	-	-	-
35-44	323	100	50	15	19	6	18	6	13	4	1	0	1	0
45-54	185	100	20	11	10	5	5	3	5	3	-	-	-	-
55-64	190	100	25	13	10	5	9	5	6	3	-	-	-	-
65+	330	100	34	10	14	4	8	2	12	4	-	-	-	-
N.S	3	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MARITAL STATUS														
SINGLE	234	100	68	29	45	19	15	6	8	3	-	-	-	-
MARRIED	871	100	144	17	71	8	40	5	33	4	1	0	1	0
DIVORCE/SEPARATED	206	100	25	12	10	5	8	4	7	3	-	-	-	-
WIDOWED	189	100	8	4	2	1	2	1	4	2	-	-	-	-
EDUCATION														
8TH GRADE OR LESS	72	100	9	13	5	7	2	3	2	3	-	-	-	-
SOME HIGH SCHOOL	133	100	31	23	15	11	12	9	4	3	-	-	-	-
HS GRADUATE	520	100	81	16	42	8	22	4	17	3	-	-	-	-
TECHNICAL SCHOOL GRAD OR SOME COLLEGE	442	100	69	16	35	8	18	4	16	4	-	-	1	0
COLLEGE GRAD OR PLUS	332	100	55	17	31	9	11	3	13	4	1	0	-	-
REFUSED	1	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INCOME														
LESS THAN $10,000	249	100	36	14	19	8	6	2	11	4	-	-	-	-
$10-$15,000	209	100	29	14	12	6	11	5	6	3	-	-	-	-
$15-$20,000	193	100	39	20	15	8	17	9	7	4	-	-	-	-
$20-$25,000	177	100	38	21	21	12	9	5	8	5	-	-	1	1
$25-$35,000	250	100	50	20	28	11	12	5	10	4	-	-	-	-
$35-$50,000	187	100	27	14	18	10	3	2	6	3	1	1	-	-
$50,000 PLUS	122	100	16	13	9	7	4	3	3	2	-	-	-	-
DON'T KNOW	40	100	5	13	4	10	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-
REFUSED	73	100	5	7	2	3	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-

- INDICATES QUANTITY EQUALS ZERO

QUESTION 30. DO YOU CURRENTLY USE ANY SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCTS?

DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES	TOTAL EVER TRIED SMOKELESS		NOT CURRENTLY USING		TOTAL CURRENT SMOKELESS USERS		YES, CHEWING TOBACCO		YES, SNUFF		YES, BOTH		DON'T KNOW		REFUSED	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Total	245	100	194	79	51	21	17	7	30	12	3	1	-	-	1	0
MALE	217	100	169	78	48	22	15	7	30	14	3	1	-	-	-	-
FEMALE	28	100	25	89	3	11	2	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
RACIAL GROUPS																
WHITE	230	100	181	79	49	21	16	7	29	13	3	1	-	-	1	0
NON-WHITE	14	100	12	86	2	14	1	7	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
UNKNOWN OR REFUSED	1	100	1	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AGE GROUPS																
18-24	50	100	37	74	13	26	6	12	7	14	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-34	66	100	57	86	9	14	4	6	5	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
35-44	50	100	37	74	13	26	3	6	8	16	2	4	-	-	-	-
45-54	20	100	15	75	5	25	1	5	4	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
55-64	25	100	21	84	4	16	1	4	2	8	-	-	-	-	1	4
65+	34	100	27	79	7	21	2	6	4	12	1	3	-	-	-	-
MARITAL STATUS																
SINGLE	68	100	58	85	10	15	4	6	6	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
MARRIED	144	100	113	78	31	22	7	5	21	15	2	1	-	-	1	1
DIVORCE/SEPARATED	25	100	18	72	7	28	5	20	2	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
WIDOWED	8	100	5	63	3	38	1	13	1	13	1	13	-	-	-	-
EDUCATION																
8TH GRADE OR LESS	9	100	6	67	3	33	1	11	1	11	1	11	-	-	-	-
SOME HIGH SCHOOL	31	100	21	68	10	32	4	13	6	19	-	-	-	-	-	-
HS GRADUATE	81	100	64	79	17	21	3	4	14	17	-	-	-	-	-	-
TECHNICAL SCHOOL GRAD OR SOME COLLEGE	69	100	60	87	9	13	3	4	4	6	1	1	-	-	1	1
COLLEGE GRAD OR PLUS	55	100	43	78	12	22	6	11	5	9	1	2	-	-	-	-
INCOME																
LESS THAN $10,000	36	100	31	86	5	14	2	6	2	6	1	3	-	-	-	-
$10-$15,000	29	100	21	72	8	28	3	10	4	14	1	3	-	-	-	-
$15-$20,000	39	100	29	74	10	26	2	5	8	21	-	-	-	-	-	-
$20-$25,000	38	100	31	82	7	18	1	3	4	11	1	3	-	-	1	3
$25-$35,000	50	100	41	82	9	18	3	6	6	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
$35-$50,000	27	100	20	74	7	26	4	15	3	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
$50,000 PLUS	16	100	15	94	1	6	-	-	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
DON'T KNOW	5	100	3	60	2	40	2	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
REFUSED	5	100	3	60	2	40	-	-	2	40	-	-	-	-	-	-

- INDICATES QUANTITY EQUALS ZERO

THESE NEXT FEW QUESTIONS ARE ABOUT THE USE OF BEER, WINE, LIQUOR--
ALL KINDS OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES THAT PEOPLE DRINK AT MEALS,
SPECIAL OCCASIONS, OR WHEN JUST RELAXING.

QUESTION 31. HAVE YOU HAD ANY BEER WINE OR LIQUOR
DURING THE PAST MONTH?

DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES	Total		YES		NO		REFUSED	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Total	1,500	100	824	55	676	45	-	-
MALE	574	100	370	64	204	36	-	-
FEMALE	926	100	454	49	472	51	-	-
RACIAL GROUPS								
WHITE	1,428	100	795	56	633	44	-	-
NON-WHITE	66	100	28	42	38	58	-	-
UNKNOWN OR REFUSED	6	100	1	17	5	83	-	-
AGE GROUPS								
18-24	149	100	108	72	41	28	-	-
25-34	312	100	194	62	118	38	-	-
35-44	323	100	203	63	120	37	-	-
45-54	185	100	108	58	77	42	-	-
55-64	190	100	88	46	102	54	-	-
65+	330	100	120	36	210	64	-	-
N.S	3	100	1	33	2	67	-	-
MARITAL STATUS								
SINGLE	234	100	158	68	76	32	-	-
MARRIED	871	100	480	55	391	45	-	-
DIVORCE/SEPARATED	206	100	123	60	83	40	-	-
WIDOWED	189	100	63	33	126	67	-	-
EDUCATION								
8TH GRADE OR LESS	72	100	15	21	57	79	-	-
SOME HIGH SCHOOL	133	100	50	38	83	62	-	-
HS GRADUATE	520	100	266	51	254	49	-	-
TECHNICAL SCHOOL GRAD OR SOME COLLEGE	442	100	262	59	180	41	-	-
COLLEGE GRAD OR PLUS	332	100	231	70	101	30	-	-
REFUSED	1	100	-	-	1	100	-	-
INCOME								
LESS THAN $10,000	249	100	99	40	150	60	-	-
$10-$15,000	209	100	97	46	112	54	-	-
$15-$20,000	193	100	103	53	90	47	-	-
$20-$25,000	177	100	102	58	75	42	-	-
$25-$35,000	250	100	156	62	94	38	-	-
$35-$50,000	187	100	125	67	62	33	-	-
$50,000 PLUS	122	100	84	69	38	31	-	-
DON'T KNOW	40	100	22	55	18	45	-	-
REFUSED	73	100	36	49	37	51	-	-

- INDICATES QUANTITY EQUALS ZERO

QUESTION 32. DURING THE PAST MONTH, HOW MANY DAYS PER WEEK OR PER MONTH DID YOU DRINK ANY BEER?

DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES	Total		1 OR 2 TIMES A MONTH		3 TO 4 TIMES A MONTH		> THAN 4 TIMES A MONTH		1 OR 2 TIMES A WEEK		3 TO 4 TIMES A WEEK		> THAN 4 TIMES A WEEK		NEVER		DONT'T KNOW		REFUSED	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Total	824	100	159	19	53	6	51	6	149	18	44	5	57	7	322	39	4	0	1	0
MALE	370	100	76	21	35	9	35	9	85	23	36	10	48	13	66	18	2	1	1	0
FEMALE	454	100	83	18	18	4	16	4	64	14	8	2	9	2	256	56	2	0	-	-
RACIAL GROUPS																				
WHITE	795	100	152	19	50	6	49	6	142	18	44	6	54	7	315	40	4	1	1	0
NON-WHITE	28	100	7	25	3	11	2	7	7	25	-	-	3	11	6	21	-	-	-	-
UNKNOWN OR REFUSED	1	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	100	-	-	-	-
AGE GROUPS																				
18-24	108	100	24	22	9	8	7	6	33	31	7	6	4	4	25	23	-	-	-	-
25-34	194	100	39	20	16	8	16	8	46	24	16	8	14	7	52	27	-	-	-	-
35-44	203	100	41	20	16	8	11	5	37	18	11	5	19	9	72	35	1	0	-	-
45-54	108	100	26	24	3	3	6	6	14	13	4	4	8	7	49	45	-	-	1	1
55-64	88	100	13	15	3	3	5	6	11	13	2	2	4	5	50	57	1	1	-	-
65+	120	100	16	13	6	5	5	4	8	7	4	3	8	7	72	60	2	2	-	-
N.S	1	100	-	-	-	-	1	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MARITAL STATUS																				
SINGLE	158	100	33	21	14	9	10	6	47	30	13	8	11	7	35	22	-	-	-	-
MARRIED	480	100	99	21	27	6	34	7	82	17	20	4	31	6	192	40	2	0	-	-
DIVORCE/SEPARATED	123	100	19	15	7	6	5	4	18	15	10	8	13	11	54	44	-	-	1	1
WIDOWED	63	100	8	13	5	8	2	3	2	3	1	2	2	3	41	65	2	3	-	-
EDUCATION																				
8TH GRADE OR LESS	15	100	-	-	2	13	1	7	1	7	1	7	2	13	7	47	1	7	-	-
SOME HIGH SCHOOL	50	100	13	26	5	10	-	-	12	24	1	2	5	10	13	26	1	2	1	2
HS GRADUATE	266	100	50	19	19	7	17	6	42	16	12	5	16	6	113	42	1	0	-	-
TECHNICAL SCHOOL GRAD OR SOME COLLEGE	262	100	49	19	19	7	18	7	45	17	18	7	21	8	100	38	-	-	-	-
COLLEGE GRAD OR PLUS	231	100	47	20	8	3	15	6	49	21	12	5	13	6	89	39	1	0	-	-
INCOME																				
LESS THAN $10,000	99	100	22	22	5	5	6	6	16	16	4	4	4	4	42	42	-	-	-	-
$10-$15,000	97	100	16	16	4	4	6	6	22	23	5	5	4	4	40	41	1	1	-	-
$15-$20,000	103	100	17	17	10	10	3	3	22	21	6	6	9	9	38	37	1	1	-	-
$20-$25,000	102	100	26	25	9	9	8	8	13	13	9	9	10	10	32	31	-	-	-	-
$25-$35,000	156	100	25	16	10	6	7	4	29	19	9	6	13	8	65	42	-	-	1	1
$35-$50,000	125	100	25	20	11	9	14	11	17	14	7	6	9	7	44	35	1	1	-	-
$50,000 PLUS	84	100	19	23	3	4	6	7	17	20	3	4	4	5	32	38	-	-	-	-
DON'T KNOW	22	100	4	18	-	-	-	-	3	14	1	5	2	9	12	55	1	5	-	-
REFUSED	36	100	5	14	1	3	1	3	10	28	-	-	2	6	17	47	-	-	-	-

- INDICATES QUANTITY EQUALS ZERO

QUESTION 33. ON THE DAYS WHEN YOU DRANK BEER, ABOUT HOW MANY BEERS DID YOU DRINK ON THE AVERAGE?

DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES	Total		ONE OR TWO DRINKS		THREE TO FOUR DRINKS		MORE THAN FOUR DRINKS		DON'T KNOW		REFUSED	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Total	497	100	321	65	116	23	56	11	3	1	1	0
MALE	301	100	172	57	82	27	47	16	-	-	-	-
FEMALE	196	100	149	76	34	17	9	5	3	2	1	1
RACIAL GROUPS												
WHITE	475	100	307	65	111	23	53	11	3	1	1	0
NON-WHITE	22	100	14	64	5	23	3	14	-	-	-	-
AGE GROUPS												
18-24	83	100	30	36	31	37	21	25	1	1	-	-
25-34	142	100	93	65	34	24	15	11	-	-	-	-
35-44	130	100	85	65	33	25	11	8	1	1	-	-
45-54	58	100	46	79	8	14	4	7	-	-	-	-
55-64	37	100	30	81	4	11	3	8	-	-	-	-
65+	46	100	36	78	6	13	2	4	1	2	1	2
N.S	1	100	1	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MARITAL STATUS												
SINGLE	123	100	57	46	37	30	27	22	2	2	-	-
MARRIED	286	100	210	73	58	20	17	6	1	0	-	-
DIVORCE/SEPARATED	68	100	42	62	17	25	9	13	-	-	-	-
WIDOWED	20	100	12	60	4	20	3	15	-	-	1	5
EDUCATION												
8TH GRADE OR LESS	7	100	5	71	1	14	1	14	-	-	-	-
SOME HIGH SCHOOL	35	100	17	49	6	17	10	29	1	3	1	3
HS GRADUATE	152	100	96	63	40	26	16	11	-	-	-	-
TECHNICAL SCHOOL GRAD OR SOME COLLEGE	162	100	92	57	51	31	19	12	-	-	-	-
COLLEGE GRAD OR PLUS	141	100	111	79	18	13	10	7	2	1	-	-
INCOME												
LESS THAN $10,000	57	100	29	51	17	30	10	18	-	-	1	2
$10-$15,000	56	100	33	59	14	25	9	16	-	-	-	-
$15-$20,000	64	100	34	53	16	25	13	20	1	2	-	-
$20-$25,000	70	100	46	66	20	29	4	6	-	-	-	-
$25-$35,000	90	100	62	69	21	23	6	7	1	1	-	-
$35-$50,000	80	100	54	67	18	22	8	10	-	-	-	-
$50,000 PLUS	52	100	43	83	7	13	2	4	-	-	-	-
DON'T KNOW	9	100	7	78	-	-	1	11	1	11	-	-
REFUSED	19	100	13	68	3	16	3	16	-	-	-	-

- INDICATES QUANTITY EQUALS ZERO

QUESTION 34. DURING THE PAST MONTH, HOW MANY DAYS PER WEEK OR PER MONTH DID YOU DRINK ANY WINE?

DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES	Total		1 OR 2 TIMES A MONTH		3 TO 4 TIMES A MONTH		> THAN 4 TIMES A MONTH		1 OR 2 TIMES A WEEK		3 TO 4 TIMES A WEEK		> THAN 4 TIMES A WEEK		NEVER		DON'T KNOW		REFUSED	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Total	824	100	204	25	48	6	42	5	110	13	35	4	34	4	352	43	5	1	-	-
MALE	370	100	73	20	16	4	13	4	40	11	11	3	12	3	205	55	2	1	-	-
FEMALE	454	100	131	29	32	7	29	6	70	15	24	5	22	5	147	32	3	1	-	-
RACIAL GROUPS																				
WHITE	795	100	202	25	47	6	41	5	106	13	34	4	34	4	333	42	4	1	-	-
NON-WHITE	28	100	1	4	1	4	1	4	4	14	1	4	-	-	19	68	1	4	-	-
UNKNOWN OR REFUSED	1	100	1	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AGE GROUPS																				
18-24	108	100	31	29	6	6	-	-	10	9	-	-	-	-	61	56	-	-	-	-
25-34	194	100	37	19	17	9	7	4	27	14	8	4	3	2	97	50	-	-	-	-
35-44	203	100	70	34	10	5	7	3	36	18	4	2	5	2	71	35	1	0	-	-
45-54	108	100	18	17	8	7	11	10	11	10	7	6	5	5	47	44	1	1	-	-
55-64	88	100	25	28	2	2	6	7	8	9	10	11	8	9	29	33	1	1	-	-
65+	120	100	23	19	5	4	11	9	18	15	6	5	13	11	44	37	2	2	-	-
N.S	1	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	100	-	-	-	-
MARITAL STATUS																				
SINGLE	158	100	44	28	8	5	6	4	16	10	1	1	2	1	81	51	1	1	-	-
MARRIED	480	100	118	25	34	7	20	4	71	15	23	5	19	4	194	40	4	1	-	-
DIVORCE/SEPARATED	123	100	27	22	5	4	8	7	17	14	5	4	3	2	58	47	-	-	-	-
WIDOWED	63	100	15	24	1	2	8	13	6	10	6	10	10	16	19	30	-	-	-	-
EDUCATION																				
8TH GRADE OR LESS	15	100	2	13	-	-	1	7	1	7	2	13	2	13	8	53	-	-	-	-
SOME HIGH SCHOOL	50	100	11	22	-	-	1	2	3	6	1	2	1	2	34	68	-	-	-	-
HS GRADUATE	266	100	68	26	14	5	14	5	27	10	8	3	10	4	125	47	2	1	-	-
TECHNICAL SCHOOL GRAD OR SOME COLLEGE	262	100	61	23	17	6	12	5	35	13	11	4	10	4	115	44	2	1	-	-
COLLEGE GRAD OR PLUS	231	100	62	27	17	7	14	6	44	19	13	6	11	5	70	30	1	0	-	-
INCOME																				
LESS THAN $10,000	99	100	26	26	4	4	5	5	8	8	1	1	4	4	50	51	1	1	-	-
$10-$15,000	97	100	18	19	5	5	7	7	8	8	3	3	7	7	50	52	-	-	-	-
$15-$20,000	103	100	22	21	6	6	3	3	16	16	2	2	3	3	53	51	-	-	-	-
$20-$25,000	102	100	26	25	4	4	5	5	7	7	3	3	4	4	54	53	-	-	-	-
$25-$35,000	156	100	45	29	10	6	5	3	21	13	6	4	3	2	65	42	1	1	-	-
$35-$50,000	125	100	31	25	7	6	6	5	27	22	7	6	7	6	39	31	3	2	-	-
$50,000 PLUS	84	100	20	24	8	10	9	11	13	15	8	10	4	5	22	26	-	-	-	-
DON'T KNOW	22	100	7	32	1	5	-	-	2	9	1	5	1	5	10	45	-	-	-	-
REFUSED	36	100	9	25	3	8	2	6	8	22	4	11	1	3	9	25	-	-	-	-

- INDICATES QUANTITY EQUALS ZERO

QUESTION 35. ON THE DAYS WHEN YOU DRANK WINE, ABOUT HOW MANY GLASSES OF WINE DID YOU DRINK, ON THE AVERAGE?

DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES	Total		ONE OR TWO DRINKS		THREE TO FOUR DRINKS		MORE THAN FOUR DRINKS		DON'T KNOW		REFUSED	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Total	467	100	422	90	40	9	3	1	1	0	1	0
MALE	163	100	141	87	19	12	2	1	1	1	-	-
FEMALE	304	100	281	92	21	7	1	0	-	-	1	0
RACIAL GROUPS												
WHITE	458	100	414	90	40	9	2	0	1	0	1	0
NON-WHITE	8	100	7	88	-	-	1	13	-	-	-	-
UNKNOWN OR REFUSED	1	100	1	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AGE GROUPS												
18-24	47	100	39	83	8	17	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-34	97	100	85	88	10	10	1	1	1	1	-	-
35-44	131	100	117	89	13	10	1	1	-	-	-	-
45-54	60	100	56	93	4	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
55-64	58	100	58	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65+	74	100	67	91	5	7	1	1	-	-	1	1
MARITAL STATUS												
SINGLE	76	100	66	87	9	12	-	-	1	1	-	-
MARRIED	282	100	257	91	23	8	2	1	-	-	-	-
DIVORCE/SEPARATED	65	100	59	91	5	8	1	2	-	-	-	-
WIDOWED	44	100	40	91	3	7	-	-	-	-	1	2
EDUCATION												
8TH GRADE OR LESS	7	100	7	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOME HIGH SCHOOL	16	100	13	81	2	13	-	-	-	-	1	6
HS GRADUATE	139	100	124	89	14	10	1	1	-	-	-	-
TECHNICAL SCHOOL GRAD OR SOME COLLEGE	145	100	131	90	12	8	1	1	1	1	-	-
COLLEGE GRAD OR PLUS	160	100	147	92	12	7	1	1	-	-	-	-
INCOME												
LESS THAN $10,000	48	100	41	85	3	6	2	4	1	2	1	2
$10-$15,000	47	100	39	83	8	17	-	-	-	-	-	-
$15-$20,000	50	100	47	94	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
$20-$25,000	48	100	42	88	6	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
$25-$35,000	90	100	85	94	4	4	1	1	-	-	-	-
$35-$50,000	83	100	77	93	6	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
$50,000 PLUS	62	100	55	89	7	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
DON'T KNOW	12	100	11	92	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
REFUSED	27	100	25	93	2	7	-	-	-	-	-	-

- INDICATES QUANTITY EQUALS ZERO

QUESTION 36. DURING THE PAST MONTH, HOW MANY DAYS PER WEEK OR PER MONTH DID YOU HAVE ANY LIQUOR TO DRINK, SUCH AS VODKA, GIN, RUM, OR WHISKEY?

DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES	Total		1 OR 2 TIMES A MONTH		3 TO 4 TIMES A MONTH		> THAN 4 TIMES A MONTH		1 OR 2 TIMES A WEEK		3 TO 4 TIMES A WEEK		> THAN 4 TIMES A WEEK		NEVER		DON'T KNOW		REFUSED	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Total	824	100	162	20	49	6	41	5	80	10	17	2	29	4	443	54	6	1	-	-
MALE	370	100	68	18	28	8	21	6	37	10	10	3	15	4	192	52	2	1	-	-
FEMALE	454	100	94	21	21	5	20	4	43	9	7	2	14	3	251	55	4	1	-	-
RACIAL GROUPS																				
WHITE	795	100	156	20	46	6	39	5	77	10	17	2	29	4	428	54	6	1	-	-
NON-WHITE	28	100	6	21	3	11	2	7	3	11	-	-	-	-	14	50	-	-	-	-
UNKNOWN OR REFUSED	1	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	100	-	-	-	-
AGE GROUPS																				
18-24	108	100	38	35	7	6	1	1	10	9	1	1	-	-	50	46	1	1	-	-
25-34	194	100	32	16	8	4	10	5	15	8	3	2	-	-	126	65	-	-	-	-
35-44	203	100	43	21	12	6	7	3	18	9	-	-	3	1	119	59	1	0	-	-
45-54	108	100	15	14	7	6	4	4	8	7	6	6	6	6	64	59	-	-	-	-
55-64	88	100	13	15	7	8	7	8	16	18	3	3	6	7	34	39	3	3	-	-
65+	120	100	21	17	8	7	12	10	12	10	3	2	14	12	49	41	1	1	-	-
N.S	1	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	100	-	-	-	-
MARITAL STATUS																				
SINGLE	158	100	45	28	11	7	9	6	17	11	2	1	1	1	72	46	1	1	-	-
MARRIED	480	100	84	17	27	6	21	4	41	9	10	2	21	4	275	57	3	1	-	-
DIVORCE/SEPARATED	123	100	24	20	8	7	8	7	13	11	4	3	3	2	63	51	1	1	-	-
WIDOWED	63	100	9	14	3	5	3	5	9	14	1	2	4	6	33	52	1	2	-	-
EDUCATION																				
8TH GRADE OR LESS	15	100	5	33	1	7	-	-	1	7	-	-	1	7	7	47	-	-	-	-
SOME HIGH SCHOOL	50	100	11	22	3	6	2	4	4	8	1	2	1	2	28	56	-	-	-	-
HS GRADUATE	266	100	53	20	17	6	11	4	26	10	6	2	11	4	141	53	2	1	-	-
TECHNICAL SCHOOL GRAD OR SOME COLLEGE	262	100	55	21	17	6	10	4	36	14	5	2	8	3	128	49	4	2	-	-
COLLEGE GRAD OR PLUS	231	100	38	16	11	5	18	8	13	6	5	2	8	3	139	60	-	-	-	-
INCOME																				
LESS THAN $10,000	99	100	28	28	4	4	4	4	10	10	2	2	-	-	50	51	1	1	-	-
$10-$15,000	97	100	22	23	2	2	6	6	15	15	2	2	7	7	44	45	-	-	-	-
$15-$20,000	103	100	21	20	8	8	4	4	13	13	2	2	4	4	51	50	-	-	-	-
$20-$25,000	102	100	22	22	12	12	4	4	6	6	2	2	2	2	54	53	-	-	-	-
$25-$35,000	156	100	26	17	10	6	9	6	16	10	2	1	5	3	86	55	3	2	-	-
$35-$50,000	125	100	18	14	8	6	12	10	7	6	6	5	4	3	71	57	-	-	-	-
$50,000 PLUS	84	100	13	15	4	5	1	1	9	11	1	1	4	5	51	61	1	1	-	-
DON'T KNOW	22	100	5	23	1	5	-	-	1	5	-	-	3	14	12	55	-	-	-	-
REFUSED	36	100	7	19	-	-	1	3	3	8	-	-	-	-	24	67	1	3	-	-

- INDICATES QUANTITY EQUALS ZERO

QUESTION 37. ON THE DAYS WHEN YOU DRANK ANY LIQUOR, ABOUT HOW MANY DRINKS DID YOU HAVE, ON THE AVERAGE?

DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES	Total		ONE OR TWO DRINKS		THREE TO FOUR DRINKS		MORE THAN FOUR DRINKS		DON'T KNOW		REFUSED	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Total	375	100	278	74	70	19	23	6	4	1	-	-
MALE	176	100	119	68	36	20	18	10	3	2	-	-
FEMALE	199	100	159	80	34	17	5	3	1	1	-	-
RACIAL GROUPS												
WHITE	361	100	268	74	67	19	22	6	4	1	-	-
NON-WHITE	14	100	10	71	3	21	1	7	-	-	-	-
AGE GROUPS												
18-24	57	100	30	53	16	28	10	18	1	2	-	-
25-34	68	100	48	71	13	19	5	7	2	3	-	-
35-44	83	100	61	73	17	20	5	6	-	-	-	-
45-54	44	100	37	84	7	16	-	-	-	-	-	-
55-64	51	100	39	76	10	20	1	2	1	2	-	-
65+	70	100	61	87	7	10	2	3	-	-	-	-
MARITAL STATUS												
SINGLE	85	100	50	59	22	26	12	14	1	1	-	-
MARRIED	202	100	162	80	32	16	7	3	1	0	-	-
DIVORCE/SEPARATED	59	100	41	69	12	20	4	7	2	3	-	-
WIDOWED	29	100	25	86	4	14	-	-	-	-	-	-
EDUCATION												
8TH GRADE OR LESS	8	100	7	88	1	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOME HIGH SCHOOL	22	100	14	64	6	27	1	5	1	5	-	-
HS GRADUATE	123	100	84	68	27	22	11	9	1	1	-	-
TECHNICAL SCHOOL GRAD OR SOME COLLEGE	130	100	95	73	24	18	9	7	2	2	-	-
COLLEGE GRAD OR PLUS	92	100	78	85	12	13	2	2	-	-	-	-
INCOME												
LESS THAN $10,000	48	100	38	79	8	17	2	4	-	-	-	-
$10-$15,000	53	100	37	70	10	19	5	9	1	2	-	-
$15-$20,000	52	100	37	71	13	25	2	4	-	-	-	-
$20-$25,000	48	100	39	81	6	13	3	6	-	-	-	-
$25-$35,000	67	100	46	69	15	22	5	7	1	1	-	-
$35-$50,000	54	100	37	69	12	22	4	7	1	2	-	-
$50,000 PLUS	32	100	26	81	3	9	2	6	1	3	-	-
DON'T KNOW	10	100	9	90	1	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
REFUSED	11	100	9	82	2	18	-	-	-	-	-	-

- INDICATES QUANTITY EQUALS ZERO

QUESTION 38. CONSIDERING ALL TYPES OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES THAT IS BEER, WINE, AND LIQUOR, AS DRINKS, HOW MANY TIMES DURING THE PAST MONTH DID YOU HAVE 5 OR MORE DRINKS ON AN OCCASION?

DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES	Total		ONE OR TWO TIMES		THREE TO FOUR TIMES		MORE THAN FOUR TIMES		NEVER		DON'T KNOW		REFUSED	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Total	824	100	114	14	35	4	44	5	626	76	5	1	-	-
MALE	370	100	76	21	28	8	39	11	224	61	3	1	-	-
FEMALE	454	100	38	8	7	2	5	1	402	89	2	0	-	-
RACIAL GROUPS														
WHITE	795	100	108	14	34	4	43	5	606	76	4	1	-	-
NON-WHITE	28	100	6	21	1	4	1	4	19	68	1	4	-	-
UNKNOWN OR REFUSED	1	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	100	-	-	-	-
AGE GROUPS														
18-24	108	100	29	27	9	8	8	7	61	56	1	1	-	-
25-34	194	100	34	18	7	4	12	6	141	73	-	-	-	-
35-44	203	100	26	13	9	4	14	7	153	75	1	0	-	-
45-54	108	100	9	8	6	6	2	2	91	84	-	-	-	-
55-64	88	100	12	14	1	1	5	6	69	78	1	1	-	-
65+	120	100	2	2	3	2	3	2	110	92	2	2	-	-
N.S	1	100	1	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MARITAL STATUS														
SINGLE	158	100	43	27	8	5	15	9	91	58	1	1	-	-
MARRIED	480	100	47	10	14	3	21	4	396	82	2	0	-	-
DIVORCE/SEPARATED	123	100	20	16	10	8	7	6	86	70	-	-	-	-
WIDOWED	63	100	4	6	3	5	1	2	53	84	2	3	-	-
EDUCATION														
8TH GRADE OR LESS	15	100	3	20	-	-	-	-	10	67	2	13	-	-
SOME HIGH SCHOOL	50	100	9	18	6	12	2	4	33	66	-	-	-	-
HS GRADUATE	266	100	33	12	12	5	14	5	204	77	3	1	-	-
TECHNICAL SCHOOL GRAD OR SOME COLLEGE	262	100	39	15	14	5	16	6	193	74	-	-	-	-
COLLEGE GRAD OR PLUS	231	100	30	13	3	1	12	5	186	81	-	-	-	-
INCOME														
LESS THAN $10,000	99	100	17	17	4	4	5	5	73	74	-	-	-	-
$10-$15,000	97	100	15	15	6	6	6	6	68	70	2	2	-	-
$15-$20,000	103	100	12	12	7	7	5	5	79	77	-	-	-	-
$20-$25,000	102	100	22	22	5	5	3	3	72	71	-	-	-	-
$25-$35,000	156	100	21	13	7	4	6	4	122	78	-	-	-	-
$35-$50,000	125	100	17	14	1	1	12	10	94	75	1	1	-	-
$50,000 PLUS	84	100	9	11	2	2	3	4	69	82	1	1	-	-
DON'T KNOW	22	100	1	5	1	5	1	5	18	82	1	5	-	-
REFUSED	36	100	-	-	2	6	3	8	31	86	-	-	-	-

- INDICATES QUANTITY EQUALS ZERO

QUESTION 39. AND DURING THE PAST MONTH, HOW MANY TIMES HAVE YOU DRIVEN WHEN YOU'VE HAD PERHAPS TOO MUCH TO DRINK?

DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES	Total		ONE OR TWO TIMES		THREE TO FOUR TIMES		MORE THAN FOUR TIMES		NEVER		DON'T KNOW		REFUSED	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Total	824	100	34	4	4	0	3	0	778	94	4	0	1	0
MALE	370	100	23	6	2	1	3	1	340	92	1	0	1	0
FEMALE	454	100	11	2	2	0	-	-	438	96	3	1	-	-
RACIAL GROUPS														
WHITE	795	100	33	4	4	1	2	0	752	95	3	0	1	0
NON-WHITE	28	100	1	4	-	-	1	4	25	89	1	4	-	-
UNKNOWN OR REFUSED	1	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	100	-	-	-	-
AGE GROUPS														
18-24	108	100	8	7	-	-	-	-	100	93	-	-	-	-
25-34	194	100	9	5	2	1	2	1	181	93	-	-	-	-
35-44	203	100	8	4	2	1	1	0	191	94	1	0	-	-
45-54	108	100	5	5	-	-	-	-	103	95	-	-	-	-
55-64	88	100	2	2	-	-	-	-	86	98	-	-	-	-
65+	120	100	2	2	-	-	-	-	115	96	2	2	1	1
N.S	1	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	100	-	-
MARITAL STATUS														
SINGLE	158	100	14	9	2	1	-	-	141	89	1	1	-	-
MARRIED	480	100	13	3	2	0	1	0	462	96	2	0	-	-
DIVORCE/SEPARATED	123	100	5	4	-	-	2	2	116	94	-	-	-	-
WIDOWED	63	100	2	3	-	-	-	-	59	94	1	2	1	2
EDUCATION														
8TH GRADE OR LESS	15	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	93	-	-	1	7
SOME HIGH SCHOOL	50	100	3	6	-	-	-	-	47	94	-	-	-	-
HS GRADUATE	266	100	5	2	2	1	-	-	257	97	2	1	-	-
TECHNICAL SCHOOL GRAD OR SOME COLLEGE	262	100	16	6	1	0	3	1	240	92	2	1	-	-
COLLEGE GRAD OR PLUS	231	100	10	4	1	0	-	-	220	95	-	-	-	-
INCOME														
LESS THAN $10,000	99	100	5	5	-	-	-	-	93	94	1	1	-	-
$10-$15,000	97	100	6	6	1	1	-	-	88	91	1	1	1	1
$15-$20,000	103	100	4	4	1	1	-	-	98	95	-	-	-	-
$20-$25,000	102	100	5	5	-	-	1	1	94	92	2	2	-	-
$25-$35,000	156	100	6	4	1	1	-	-	149	96	-	-	-	-
$35-$50,000	125	100	3	2	-	-	1	1	121	97	-	-	-	-
$50,000 PLUS	84	100	5	6	1	1	-	-	78	93	-	-	-	-
DON'T KNOW	22	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	100	-	-	-	-
REFUSED	36	100	-	-	-	-	1	3	35	97	-	-	-	-

- INDICATES QUANTITY EQUALS ZERO

QUESTION 40. HOW LONG HAS IT BEEN SINCE YOU LAST VISITED A DOCTOR FOR A ROUTINE CHECKUP?

DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES	TOTAL		WITHIN THE PAST YEAR		WITHIN THE PAST 2 YEARS		WITHIN THE PAST 5 YEARS		OR MORE THAN 5 YEARS AGO		DON'T KNOW		NEVER	
	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%
TOTAL	1,500	100	914	61	194	13	171	11	190	13	5	0	26	2
MALE	574	100	278	48	90	16	86	15	110	19	1	0	9	2
FEMALE	926	100	636	69	104	11	85	9	80	9	4	0	17	2
RACIAL GROUPS														
WHITE	1,428	100	862	60	187	13	165	12	185	13	5	0	24	2
NON-WHITE	66	100	47	71	6	9	6	9	5	8	-	-	2	3
UNKNOWN OR REFUSED	6	100	5	83	1	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AGE GROUPS														
18-24	149	100	91	61	26	17	16	11	13	9	-	-	3	2
25-34	312	100	161	52	46	15	45	14	54	17	-	-	6	2
35-44	323	100	164	51	45	14	49	15	54	17	2	1	9	3
45-54	185	100	121	65	20	11	14	8	25	14	2	1	3	2
55-64	190	100	130	68	24	13	20	11	15	8	-	-	1	1
65+	330	100	239	72	33	10	26	8	28	8	1	0	3	1
N.S	3	100	2	67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	33
MARITAL STATUS														
SINGLE	234	100	125	53	45	19	27	12	31	13	1	0	5	2
MARRIED	871	100	506	58	113	13	107	12	125	14	3	0	17	2
DIVORCE/SEPARATED	206	100	136	66	22	11	27	13	17	8	1	0	3	1
WIDOWED	189	100	147	78	14	7	10	5	17	9	-	-	1	1
EDUCATION														
8TH GRADE OR LESS	72	100	54	75	5	7	3	4	10	14	-	-	-	-
SOME HIGH SCHOOL	133	100	89	67	17	13	14	11	10	8	-	-	3	2
HS GRADUATE	520	100	323	62	65	13	62	12	61	12	1	0	8	2
TECHNICAL SCHOOL GRAD OR SOME COLLEGE	442	100	254	57	58	13	48	11	69	16	4	1	9	2
COLLEGE GRAD OR PLUS	332	100	193	58	49	15	44	13	40	12	-	-	6	2
REFUSED	1	100	1	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INCOME														
LESS THAN $10,000	249	100	164	66	31	12	24	10	24	10	1	0	5	2
$10-$15,000	209	100	130	62	21	10	27	13	29	14	-	-	2	1
$15-$20,000	193	100	120	62	30	16	21	11	18	9	1	1	3	2
$20-$25,000	177	100	102	58	32	18	15	8	22	12	-	-	6	3
$25-$35,000	250	100	140	56	33	13	35	14	35	14	2	1	5	2
$35-$50,000	187	100	104	56	22	12	26	14	32	17	1	1	2	1
$50,000 PLUS	122	100	78	64	12	10	13	11	17	14	-	-	2	2
DON'T KNOW	40	100	29	72	4	10	1	2	6	15	-	-	-	-
REFUSED	73	100	47	64	9	12	9	12	7	10	-	-	1	1

- INDICATES QUANTITY EQUALS ZERO

QUESTION 41. HAVE YOU EVER HAD YOUR BLOOD CHOLESTEROL CHECKED?

DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES	Total		YES		NO		DON'T KNOW	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Total	1,500	100	820	55	630	42	50	3
MALE	574	100	284	49	269	47	21	4
FEMALE	926	100	536	58	361	39	29	3
RACIAL GROUPS								
WHITE	1,428	100	779	55	603	42	46	3
NON-WHITE	66	100	35	53	27	41	4	6
UNKNOWN OR REFUSED	6	100	6	100	-	-	-	-
AGE GROUPS								
18-24	149	100	30	20	115	77	4	3
25-34	312	100	97	31	210	67	5	2
35-44	323	100	170	53	144	45	9	3
45-54	185	100	121	65	60	32	4	2
55-64	190	100	147	77	37	19	6	3
65+	330	100	247	75	63	19	20	6
N.S	3	100	1	33	1	33	1	33
MARITAL STATUS								
SINGLE	234	100	82	35	149	64	3	1
MARRIED	871	100	489	56	353	41	29	3
DIVORCE/SEPARATED	206	100	119	58	82	40	5	2
WIDOWED	189	100	130	69	46	24	13	7
EDUCATION								
8TH GRADE OR LESS	72	100	45	63	22	31	5	7
SOME HIGH SCHOOL	133	100	71	53	51	38	11	8
HS GRADUATE	520	100	259	50	244	47	17	3
TECHNICAL SCHOOL GRAD OR SOME COLLEGE	442	100	242	55	189	43	11	2
COLLEGE GRAD OR PLUS	332	100	202	61	124	37	6	2
REFUSED	1	100	1	100	-	-	-	-
INCOME								
LESS THAN $10,000	249	100	130	52	106	43	13	5
$10-$15,000	209	100	101	48	101	48	7	3
$15-$20,000	193	100	91	47	99	51	3	2
$20-$25,000	177	100	87	49	81	46	9	5
$25-$35,000	250	100	136	54	109	44	5	2
$35-$50,000	187	100	115	61	68	36	4	2
$50,000 PLUS	122	100	80	66	40	33	2	2
DON'T KNOW	40	100	25	63	12	30	3	7
REFUSED	73	100	55	75	14	19	4	5

- INDICATES QUANTITY EQUALS ZERO

QUESTION 42. HOW LONG HAS IT BEEN SINCE YOU LAST HAD YOUR BLOOD CHOLESTEROL CHECKED?

DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES	TOTAL		WITHIN THE PAST YEAR		WITHIN THE PAST 2 YEARS		WITHIN THE PAST 5 YEARS		OR MORE THAN 5 YEARS AGO		DON'T KNOW	
	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%
TOTAL	820	100	589	72	114	14	66	8	42	5	9	1
MALE	284	100	190	67	49	17	21	7	21	7	3	1
FEMALE	536	100	399	74	65	12	45	8	21	4	6	1
RACIAL GROUPS												
WHITE	779	100	559	72	108	14	64	8	41	5	7	1
NON-WHITE	35	100	25	71	6	17	2	6	1	3	1	3
UNKNOWN OR REFUSED	6	100	5	83	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	17
AGE GROUPS												
18-24	30	100	23	77	4	13	2	7	1	3	-	-
25-34	97	100	66	68	15	15	8	8	8	8	-	-
35-44	170	100	104	61	31	18	27	16	8	5	-	-
45-54	121	100	90	74	15	12	7	6	8	7	1	1
55-64	147	100	105	71	18	12	13	9	9	6	2	1
65+	247	100	195	79	31	13	8	3	8	3	5	2
N.S	1	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	100
MARITAL STATUS												
SINGLE	82	100	54	66	16	20	9	11	3	4	-	-
MARRIED	489	100	340	70	71	15	46	9	27	6	5	1
DIVORCE/SEPARATED	119	100	89	75	13	11	9	8	6	5	2	2
WIDOWED	130	100	106	82	14	11	2	2	6	5	2	2
EDUCATION												
8TH GRADE OR LESS	45	100	38	84	5	11	1	2	1	2	-	-
SOME HIGH SCHOOL	71	100	56	79	7	10	4	6	4	6	-	-
HS GRADUATE	259	100	188	73	30	12	25	10	10	4	6	2
TECHNICAL SCHOOL GRAD OR SOME COLLEGE	242	100	173	71	37	15	18	7	12	5	2	1
COLLEGE GRAD OR PLUS	202	100	134	66	35	17	18	9	15	7	-	-
REFUSED	1	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	100
INCOME												
LESS THAN $10,000	130	100	104	80	14	11	7	5	3	2	2	2
$10-$15,000	101	100	67	66	13	13	12	12	7	7	2	2
$15-$20,000	91	100	67	74	14	15	3	3	5	5	2	2
$20-$25,000	87	100	63	72	12	14	7	8	5	6	-	-
$25-$35,000	136	100	97	71	22	16	10	7	7	5	-	-
$35-$50,000	115	100	85	74	15	13	10	9	5	4	-	-
$50,000 PLUS	80	100	58	72	9	11	9	11	4	5	-	-
DON'T KNOW	25	100	18	72	1	4	3	12	1	4	2	8
REFUSED	55	100	30	55	14	25	5	9	5	9	1	2

- INDICATES QUANTITY EQUALS ZERO

QUESTION 43. HAVE YOU EVER BEEN TOLD YOUR BLOOD CHOLESTEROL LEVEL, IN NUMBERS?

DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES	TOTAL		YES		NO		DON'T KNOW	
	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%
TOTAL	820	100	516	63	266	32	38	5
MALE	284	100	176	62	95	33	13	5
FEMALE	536	100	340	63	171	32	25	5
RACIAL GROUPS								
WHITE	779	100	495	64	247	32	37	5
NON-WHITE	35	100	18	51	16	46	1	3
UNKNOWN OR REFUSED	6	100	3	50	3	50	-	-
AGE GROUPS								
18-24	30	100	17	57	13	43	-	-
25-34	97	100	60	62	29	30	8	8
35-44	170	100	125	74	41	24	4	2
45-54	121	100	75	62	41	34	5	4
55-64	147	100	91	62	48	33	8	5
65+	247	100	144	58	90	36	13	5
N.S	1	100	-	-	1	100	-	-
MARITAL STATUS								
SINGLE	82	100	51	62	27	33	4	5
MARRIED	489	100	329	67	144	29	16	3
DIVORCE/SEPARATED	119	100	64	54	47	39	8	7
WIDOWED	130	100	72	55	48	37	10	8
EDUCATION								
8TH GRADE OR LESS	45	100	20	44	22	49	3	7
SOME HIGH SCHOOL	71	100	34	48	32	45	5	7
HS GRADUATE	259	100	149	58	101	39	9	3
TECHNICAL SCHOOL GRAD OR SOME COLLEGE	242	100	156	64	76	31	10	4
COLLEGE GRAD OR PLUS	202	100	157	78	34	17	11	5
REFUSED	1	100	-	-	1	100	-	-
INCOME								
LESS THAN $10,000	130	100	61	47	60	46	9	7
$10-$15,000	101	100	58	57	36	36	7	7
$15-$20,000	91	100	56	62	32	35	3	3
$20-$25,000	87	100	53	61	30	34	4	5
$25-$35,000	136	100	90	66	39	29	7	5
$35-$50,000	115	100	86	75	26	23	3	3
$50,000 PLUS	80	100	63	79	16	20	1	1
DON'T KNOW	25	100	12	48	12	48	1	4
REFUSED	55	100	37	67	15	27	3	5

- INDICATES QUANTITY EQUALS ZERO

QUESTION 44. WHAT IS YOUR BLOOD CHOLESTEROL LEVEL? RECORD NUMBER.

512 individuals had been told their numeric blood cholesterol level.

However, CDC felt the reporting of this data was prone to considerable error and suggested that we not present the information.

QUESTION 45. HAVE YOU EVER BEEN TOLD BY A DOCTOR OR OTHER HEALTH PROFESSIONAL THAT YOUR BLOOD CHOLESTEROL IS HIGH?

DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES	TOTAL		YES		NO		DON'T KNOW	
	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%
TOTAL	820	100	177	22	634	77	9	1
MALE	284	100	50	18	229	81	5	2
FEMALE	536	100	127	24	405	76	4	1
RACIAL GROUPS								
WHITE	779	100	172	22	599	77	8	1
NON-WHITE	35	100	4	11	30	86	1	3
UNKNOWN OR REFUSED	6	100	1	17	5	83	-	-
AGE GROUPS								
18-24	30	100	2	7	27	90	1	3
25-34	97	100	7	7	89	92	1	1
35-44	170	100	26	15	143	84	1	1
45-54	121	100	28	23	93	77	-	-
55-64	147	100	46	31	98	67	3	2
65+	247	100	68	28	176	71	3	1
N.S	1	100	-	-	1	100	-	-
MARITAL STATUS								
SINGLE	82	100	8	10	73	89	1	1
MARRIED	489	100	106	22	378	77	5	1
DIVORCE/SEPARATED	119	100	27	23	92	77	-	-
WIDOWED	130	100	36	28	91	70	3	2
EDUCATION								
8TH GRADE OR LESS	45	100	15	33	30	67	-	-
SOME HIGH SCHOOL	71	100	17	24	53	75	1	1
HS GRADUATE	259	100	63	24	193	75	3	1
TECHNICAL SCHOOL GRAD OR SOME COLLEGE	242	100	45	19	193	80	4	2
COLLEGE GRAD OR PLUS	202	100	37	18	164	81	1	0
REFUSED	1	100	-	-	1	100	-	-
INCOME								
LESS THAN $10,000	130	100	31	24	98	75	1	1
$10-$15,000	101	100	24	24	75	74	2	2
$15-$20,000	91	100	19	21	71	78	1	1
$20-$25,000	87	100	18	21	66	76	3	3
$25-$35,000	136	100	26	19	110	81	-	-
$35-$50,000	115	100	23	20	91	79	1	1
$50,000 PLUS	80	100	17	21	62	77	1	1
DON'T KNOW	25	100	8	32	17	68	-	-
REFUSED	55	100	11	20	44	80	-	-

- INDICATES QUANTITY EQUALS ZERO

QUESTION 46. ARE YOU NOW UNDER THE ADVICE OF A DOCTOR TO REDUCE YOUR CHOLESTEROL OR BLOOD FAT LEVEL?

DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES	TOTAL		YES		NO		DON'T KNOW	
	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%
TOTAL	820	100	117	14	698	85	5	1
MALE	284	100	28	10	254	89	2	1
FEMALE	536	100	89	17	444	83	3	1
RACIAL GROUPS								
WHITE	779	100	112	14	662	85	5	1
NON-WHITE	35	100	4	11	31	89	-	-
UNKNOWN OR REFUSED	6	100	1	17	5	83	-	-
AGE GROUPS								
18-24	30	100	1	3	28	93	1	3
25-34	97	100	1	1	96	99	-	-
35-44	170	100	16	9	153	90	1	1
45-54	121	100	17	14	104	86	-	-
55-64	147	100	35	24	110	75	2	1
65+	247	100	47	19	199	81	1	0
N.S	1	100	-	-	1	100	-	-
MARITAL STATUS								
SINGLE	82	100	5	6	76	93	1	1
MARRIED	489	100	63	13	423	87	3	1
DIVORCE/SEPARATED	119	100	18	15	100	84	1	1
WIDOWED	130	100	31	24	99	76	-	-
EDUCATION								
8TH GRADE OR LESS	45	100	14	31	31	69	-	-
SOME HIGH SCHOOL	71	100	10	14	60	85	1	1
HS GRADUATE	259	100	43	17	215	83	1	0
TECHNICAL SCHOOL GRAD OR SOME COLLEGE	242	100	28	12	214	88	-	-
COLLEGE GRAD OR PLUS	202	100	22	11	177	88	3	1
REFUSED	1	100	-	-	1	100	-	-
INCOME								
LESS THAN $10,000	130	100	27	21	102	78	1	1
$10-$15,000	101	100	15	15	85	84	1	1
$15-$20,000	91	100	13	14	78	86	-	-
$20-$25,000	87	100	15	17	72	83	-	-
$25-$35,000	136	100	16	12	120	88	-	-
$35-$50,000	115	100	13	11	101	88	1	1
$50,000 PLUS	80	100	10	13	70	88	-	-
DON'T KNOW	25	100	3	12	22	88	-	-
REFUSED	55	100	5	9	48	87	2	4

- INDICATES QUANTITY EQUALS ZERO

QUESTION 47A. DID THE DOCTOR PRESCRIBE A MEDICATION TO LOWER YOUR CHOLESTEROL?

DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES	TOTAL		YES		NO		DON'T KNOW	
	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%
TOTAL	117	100	29	25	87	74	1	1
MALE	28	100	9	32	18	64	1	4
FEMALE	89	100	20	22	69	78	-	-
RACIAL GROUPS								
WHITE	112	100	27	24	84	75	1	1
NON-WHITE	4	100	2	50	2	50	-	-
UNKNOWN OR REFUSED	1	100	-	-	1	100	-	-
AGE GROUPS								
18-24	1	100	-	-	1	100	-	-
25-34	1	100	1	100	-	-	-	-
35-44	16	100	-	-	15	94	1	6
45-54	17	100	4	24	13	76	-	-
55-64	35	100	6	17	29	83	-	-
65+	47	100	18	38	29	62	-	-
MARITAL STATUS								
SINGLE	5	100	1	20	4	80	-	-
MARRIED	63	100	14	22	48	76	1	2
DIVORCE/SEPARATED	18	100	5	28	13	72	-	-
WIDOWED	31	100	9	29	22	71	-	-
EDUCATION								
8TH GRADE OR LESS	14	100	6	43	8	57	-	-
SOME HIGH SCHOOL	10	100	5	50	5	50	-	-
HS GRADUATE	43	100	9	21	33	77	1	2
TECHNICAL SCHOOL GRAD OR SOME COLLEGE	28	100	5	18	23	82	-	-
COLLEGE GRAD OR PLUS	22	100	4	18	18	82	-	-
INCOME								
LESS THAN $10,000	27	100	7	26	19	70	1	4
$10-$15,000	15	100	2	13	13	87	-	-
$15-$20,000	13	100	5	38	8	62	-	-
$20-$25,000	15	100	4	27	11	73	-	-
$25-$35,000	16	100	1	6	15	94	-	-
$35-$50,000	13	100	4	31	9	69	-	-
$50,000 PLUS	10	100	2	20	8	80	-	-
DON'T KNOW	3	100	2	67	1	33	-	-
REFUSED	5	100	2	40	3	60	-	-

- INDICATES QUANTITY EQUALS ZERO

QUESTION 47B. PROVIDE YOU A LOW FAT OR LOW CHOLESTER DIET?

DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES	TOTAL		YES		NO		DON'T KNOW	
	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%
TOTAL	117	100	84	72	31	26	2	2
MALE	28	100	21	75	7	25	-	-
FEMALE	89	100	63	71	24	27	2	2
RACIAL GROUPS								
WHITE	112	100	81	72	30	27	1	1
NON-WHITE	4	100	3	75	-	-	1	25
UNKNOWN OR REFUSED	1	100	-	-	1	100	-	-
AGE GROUPS								
18-24	1	100	-	-	1	100	-	-
25-34	1	100	1	100	-	-	-	-
35-44	16	100	14	88	2	13	-	-
45-54	17	100	10	59	6	35	1	6
55-64	35	100	26	74	9	26	-	-
65+	47	100	33	70	13	28	1	2
MARITAL STATUS								
SINGLE	5	100	3	60	2	40	-	-
MARRIED	63	100	47	75	15	24	1	2
DIVORCE/SEPARATED	18	100	11	61	7	39	-	-
WIDOWED	31	100	23	74	7	23	1	3
EDUCATION								
8TH GRADE OR LESS	14	100	9	64	4	29	1	7
SOME HIGH SCHOOL	10	100	7	70	3	30	-	-
HS GRADUATE	43	100	36	84	7	16	-	-
TECHNICAL SCHOOL GRAD OR SOME COLLEGE	28	100	22	79	6	21	-	-
COLLEGE GRAD OR PLUS	22	100	10	45	11	50	1	5
INCOME								
LESS THAN $10,000	27	100	18	67	8	30	1	4
$10-$15,000	15	100	10	67	5	33	-	-
$15-$20,000	13	100	11	85	2	15	-	-
$20-$25,000	15	100	13	87	2	13	-	-
$25-$35,000	16	100	10	63	6	38	-	-
$35-$50,000	13	100	8	62	4	31	1	8
$50,000 PLUS	10	100	8	80	2	20	-	-
DON'T KNOW	3	100	1	33	2	67	-	-
REFUSED	5	100	5	100	-	-	-	-

- INDICATES QUANTITY EQUALS ZERO

QUESTION 47C. REFER YOU TO A DIETICIAN, NUTRITIONIST, OR NURSE TO HELP YOU REDUCE THE CHOLESTEROL IN YOUR DIET?

DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES	TOTAL		YES		NO	
	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%
TOTAL	117	100	33	28	84	72
MALE	28	100	10	36	18	64
FEMALE	89	100	23	26	66	74
RACIAL GROUPS						
WHITE	112	100	31	28	81	72
NON-WHITE	4	100	1	25	3	75
UNKNOWN OR REFUSED	1	100	1	100	-	-
AGE GROUPS						
18-24	1	100	1	100	-	-
25-34	1	100	-	-	1	100
35-44	16	100	8	50	8	50
45-54	17	100	4	24	13	76
55-64	35	100	9	26	26	74
65+	47	100	11	23	36	77
MARITAL STATUS						
SINGLE	5	100	2	40	3	60
MARRIED	63	100	21	33	42	67
DIVORCE/SEPARATED	18	100	5	28	13	72
WIDOWED	31	100	5	16	26	84
EDUCATION						
8TH GRADE OR LESS	14	100	4	29	10	71
SOME HIGH SCHOOL	10	100	2	20	8	80
HS GRADUATE	43	100	14	33	29	67
TECHNICAL SCHOOL GRAD OR SOME COLLEGE	28	100	6	21	22	79
COLLEGE GRAD OR PLUS	22	100	7	32	15	68
INCOME						
LESS THAN $10,000	27	100	7	26	20	74
$10-$15,000	15	100	5	33	10	67
$15-$20,000	13	100	7	54	6	46
$20-$25,000	15	100	4	27	11	73
$25-$35,000	16	100	3	19	13	81
$35-$50,000	13	100	3	23	10	77
$50,000 PLUS	10	100	3	30	7	70
DON'T KNOW	3	100	1	33	2	67
REFUSED	5	100	-	-	5	100

- INDICATES QUANTITY EQUALS ZERO

QUESTION 48. ABOUT HOW LONG HAS IT BEEN SINCE YOU LAST HAD YOUR BLOOD PRESSURE TAKEN BY A DOCTOR OR OTHER HEALTH PROFESSIONAL?

DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES	TOTAL		WITHIN THE PAST YEAR		WITHIN THE PAST 2 YEARS		WITHIN THE PAST 5 YEARS		OR MORE THAN 5 YEARS AGO		DON'T KNOW		NEVER	
	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%
TOTAL	1,500	100	1,302	87	105	7	48	3	41	3	2	0	2	0
MALE	574	100	469	82	49	9	33	6	22	4	-	-	1	0
FEMALE	926	100	833	90	56	6	15	2	19	2	2	0	1	0
RACIAL GROUPS														
WHITE	1,428	100	1,239	87	97	7	47	3	41	3	2	0	2	0
NON-WHITE	66	100	58	88	7	11	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
UNKNOWN OR REFUSED	6	100	5	83	1	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AGE GROUPS														
18-24	149	100	130	87	12	8	3	2	4	3	-	-	-	-
25-34	312	100	264	85	23	7	13	4	12	4	-	-	-	-
35-44	323	100	267	83	35	11	14	4	7	2	-	-	-	-
45-54	185	100	163	88	10	5	6	3	6	3	-	-	-	-
55-64	190	100	169	89	10	5	5	3	4	2	1	1	1	1
65+	330	100	300	91	15	5	7	2	7	2	1	0	-	-
N.S.	3	100	2	67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	33
MARITAL STATUS														
SINGLE	234	100	201	86	18	8	8	3	6	3	-	-	1	0
MARRIED	871	100	751	86	62	7	28	3	28	3	1	0	1	0
DIVORCE/SEPARATED	206	100	179	87	19	9	7	3	1	0	-	-	-	-
WIDOWED	189	100	171	90	6	3	5	3	6	3	1	1	-	-
EDUCATION														
8TH GRADE OR LESS	72	100	62	86	3	4	3	4	4	6	-	-	-	-
SOME HIGH SCHOOL	133	100	119	89	11	8	1	1	2	2	-	-	-	-
HS GRADUATE	520	100	450	87	36	7	13	2	18	3	2	0	1	0
TECHNICAL SCHOOL GRAD OR SOME COLLEGE	442	100	373	84	38	9	17	4	14	3	-	-	-	-
COLLEGE GRAD OR PLUS	332	100	297	89	17	5	14	4	3	1	-	-	1	0
REFUSED	1	100	1	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INCOME														
LESS THAN $10,000	249	100	220	88	14	6	6	2	9	4	-	-	-	-
$10-$15,000	209	100	176	84	15	7	6	3	11	5	1	0	-	-
$15-$20,000	193	100	163	84	18	9	7	4	4	2	1	1	-	-
$20-$25,000	177	100	153	86	18	10	3	2	3	2	-	-	-	-
$25-$35,000	250	100	215	86	18	7	11	4	6	2	-	-	-	-
$35-$50,000	187	100	166	89	9	5	8	4	3	2	-	-	1	1
$50,000 PLUS	122	100	111	91	5	4	3	2	2	2	-	-	1	1
DON'T KNOW	40	100	35	88	3	7	-	-	2	5	-	-	-	-
REFUSED	73	100	63	86	5	7	4	5	1	1	-	-	-	-

- INDICATES QUANTITY EQUALS ZERO

QUESTION 49. WERE YOU TOLD WHAT YOUR BLOOD PRESSURE WAS IN NUMBERS?

DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES	TOTAL		YES		NO		DON'T KNOW	
	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%
TOTAL	1,496	100	1,252	84	171	11	73	5
MALE	573	100	483	84	55	10	35	6
FEMALE	923	100	769	83	116	13	38	4
RACIAL GROUPS								
WHITE	1,424	100	1,191	84	164	12	69	5
NON-WHITE	66	100	56	85	6	9	4	6
UNKNOWN OR REFUSED	6	100	5	83	1	17	-	-
AGE GROUPS								
18-24	149	100	123	83	16	11	10	7
25-34	312	100	259	83	40	13	13	4
35-44	323	100	278	86	27	8	18	6
45-54	185	100	162	88	18	10	5	3
55-64	188	100	158	84	20	11	10	5
65+	329	100	266	81	48	15	15	5
N.S	2	100	2	100	-	-	-	-
MARITAL STATUS								
SINGLE	233	100	197	85	25	11	11	5
MARRIED	869	100	735	85	89	10	45	5
DIVORCE/SEPARATED	206	100	171	83	26	13	9	4
WIDOWED	188	100	149	79	31	16	8	4
EDUCATION								
8TH GRADE OR LESS	72	100	52	72	17	24	3	4
SOME HIGH SCHOOL	133	100	96	72	26	20	11	8
HS GRADUATE	517	100	416	80	74	14	27	5
TECHNICAL SCHOOL GRAD OR SOME COLLEGE	442	100	390	88	32	7	20	5
COLLEGE GRAD OR PLUS	331	100	297	90	22	7	12	4
REFUSED	1	100	1	100	-	-	-	-
INCOME								
LESS THAN $10,000	249	100	193	78	40	16	16	6
$10-$15,000	208	100	170	82	25	12	13	6
$15-$20,000	192	100	156	81	28	15	8	4
$20-$25,000	177	100	148	84	20	11	9	5
$25-$35,000	250	100	221	88	17	7	12	5
$35-$50,000	186	100	164	88	19	10	3	2
$50,000 PLUS	121	100	110	91	9	7	2	2
DON'T KNOW	40	100	30	75	7	17	3	7
REFUSED	73	100	60	82	6	8	7	10

- INDICATES QUANTITY EQUALS ZERO

QUESTION 50. WHAT WAS YOUR BLOOD PRESSURE, IN NUMBERS?

DIASTOLIC PRESSURE AND AGE GROUP	TOTAL BOTH SEXES	SYSTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE LEVEL											
		MALES						FEMALES					
		TOTAL	50-89	90-139	140-159	160-179	180+	TOTAL	50-89	90-139	140-159	160-179	180+
TOTAL ALL ADULTS (WITH KNOWN BP)	600	225	2	157	46	15	5	375	2	277	58	26	12
DIASTOLIC PRESSURE													
40-84	489	178	2	132	30	11	3	311	2	253	36	17	3
85-89	45	19	-	13	4	2	-	26	-	13	10	3	-
90-104	60	27	-	12	12	2	1	33	-	11	12	3	7
105-114	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	3	1
115+	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1
AGE GROUPS													
18-34 YEARS	155	59	-	53	3	3	-	96	-	91	2	2	1
DIASTOLIC PRESS													
40-84	140	49	-	43	3	3	-	91	-	87	1	2	1
85-89	8	6	-	6	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
90-104	7	4	-	4	-	-	-	3	-	2	1	-	-
35-54 YEARS	197	78	1	60	13	2	2	119	2	101	7	4	5
DIASTOLIC PRESS													
40-84	164	64	1	53	8	1	1	100	2	91	3	2	2
85-89	7	4	-	4	-	-	-	3	-	2	1	-	-
90-104	23	9	-	3	5	1	-	14	-	8	3	1	2
105-114	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
115+	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1
55-74 YEARS	182	74	-	37	26	8	3	108	-	67	28	9	4
DIASTOLIC PRESS													
40-84	126	52	-	29	15	6	2	74	-	57	12	5	-
85-89	26	8	-	3	4	1	-	18	-	9	8	1	-
90-104	29	14	-	5	7	1	1	15	-	1	8	2	4
105-114	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
75+ YEARS	62	14	1	7	4	2	-	48	-	15	20	11	2
DIASTOLIC PRESS													
40-84	55	13	1	7	4	1	-	42	-	15	19	8	-
85-89	4	1	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	1	2	-
90-104	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
105-114	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	1

- INDICATES QUANTITY EQUALS ZERO

QUESTION 51. HAVE YOU EVER BEEN TOLD BY A DOCTOR THAT YOU HAVE DIABETES?

DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES	TOTAL		YES		NO		DON'T KNOW	
	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%
TOTAL	1,500	100	77	5	1,422	95	1	0
MALE	574	100	22	4	551	96	1	0
FEMALE	926	100	55	6	871	94	-	-
RACIAL GROUPS								
WHITE	1,428	100	73	5	1,354	95	1	0
NON-WHITE	66	100	3	5	63	95	-	-
UNKNOWN OR REFUSED	6	100	1	17	5	83	-	-
AGE GROUPS								
18-24	149	100	2	1	147	99	-	-
25-34	312	100	4	1	308	99	-	-
35-44	323	100	11	3	312	97	-	-
45-54	185	100	11	6	174	94	-	-
55-64	190	100	16	8	174	92	-	-
65+	330	100	33	10	296	90	1	0
N.S	3	100	-	-	3	100	-	-
MARITAL STATUS								
SINGLE	234	100	3	1	230	98	1	0
MARRIED	871	100	44	5	827	95	-	-
DIVORCE/SEPARATED	206	100	15	7	191	93	-	-
WIDOWED	189	100	15	8	174	92	-	-
EDUCATION								
8TH GRADE OR LESS	72	100	7	10	65	90	-	-
SOME HIGH SCHOOL	133	100	12	9	121	91	-	-
HS GRADUATE	520	100	21	4	499	96	-	-
TECHNICAL SCHOOL GRAD OR SOME COLLEGE	442	100	26	6	416	94	-	-
COLLEGE GRAD OR PLUS	332	100	11	3	320	96	1	0
REFUSED	1	100	-	-	1	100	-	-
INCOME								
LESS THAN $10,000	249	100	15	6	234	94	-	-
$10-$15,000	209	100	14	7	195	93	-	-
$15-$20,000	193	100	10	5	183	95	-	-
$20-$25,000	177	100	5	3	171	97	1	1
$25-$35,000	250	100	10	4	240	96	-	-
$35-$50,000	187	100	8	4	179	96	-	-
$50,000 PLUS	122	100	4	3	118	97	-	-
DON'T KNOW	40	100	6	15	34	85	-	-
REFUSED	73	100	5	7	68	93	-	-

- INDICATES QUANTITY EQUALS ZERO

QUESTION 52. DURING LAST 12 MONTHS, HAVE PESTICIDES BEEN USED TO CONTROL BUGS, RODENTS, OR PLANT DISEASE IN ANY OF THE FOLLOWING SETTINGS?

QUESTION 52A. IN YOUR YARD OR GARDEN?

	Total		YES		NO		HAVE NO YARD OR GARDEN		DON'T KNOW		REFUSED	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Total	1,499	100	529	35	925	62	19	1	24	2	2	0
MALE	573	100	212	37	346	60	5	1	8	1	2	0
FEMALE	926	100	317	34	579	63	14	2	16	2	-	-
RACIAL GROUPS												
WHITE	1,427	100	512	36	874	61	16	1	23	2	2	0
NON-WHITE	66	100	17	26	46	70	2	3	1	2	-	-
UNKNOWN OR REFUSED	6	100	-	-	5	83	1	17	-	-	-	-
AGE GROUPS												
18-24	149	100	30	20	118	79	-	-	1	1	-	-
25-34	312	100	87	28	214	69	6	2	4	1	1	0
35-44	323	100	123	38	197	61	2	1	1	0	-	-
45-54	184	100	92	50	90	49	-	-	1	1	1	1
55-64	190	100	92	48	90	47	2	1	6	3	-	-
65+	330	100	105	32	207	63	9	3	9	3	-	-
N.S	3	100	-	-	2	67	-	-	1	33	-	-
MARITAL STATUS												
SINGLE	234	100	48	21	174	74	5	2	6	3	1	0
MARRIED	870	100	374	43	480	55	4	0	12	1	-	-
DIVORCE/SEPARATED	206	100	58	28	140	68	5	2	2	1	1	0
WIDOWED	189	100	49	26	131	69	5	3	4	2	-	-
EDUCATION												
8TH GRADE OR LESS	72	100	16	22	47	65	5	7	4	6	-	-
SOME HIGH SCHOOL	133	100	40	30	88	66	3	2	2	2	-	-
HS GRADUATE	520	100	186	36	324	62	1	0	9	2	-	-
TECHNICAL SCHOOL GRAD OR SOME COLLEGE	441	100	158	36	268	61	7	2	6	1	2	0
COLLEGE GRAD OR PLUS	332	100	129	39	197	59	3	1	3	1	-	-
REFUSED	1	100	-	-	1	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
INCOME												
LESS THAN $10,000	249	100	56	22	181	73	7	3	4	2	1	0
$10-$15,000	208	100	51	25	147	71	4	2	6	3	-	-
$15-$20,000	193	100	59	31	129	67	4	2	1	1	-	-
$20-$25,000	177	100	63	36	108	61	-	-	5	3	1	1
$25-$35,000	250	100	101	40	144	58	2	1	3	1	-	-
$35-$50,000	187	100	82	44	104	56	-	-	1	1	-	-
$50,000 PLUS	122	100	66	54	54	44	1	1	1	1	-	-
DON'T KNOW	40	100	19	47	20	50	1	2	-	-	-	-
REFUSED	73	100	32	44	38	52	-	-	3	4	-	-

- INDICATES QUANTITY EQUALS ZERO

QUESTION 52B IN YOUR HOME?

	Total		YES		NO		DON'T KNOW		REFUSED	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Total	1,499	100	367	24	1,122	75	10	1	-	-
MALE	573	100	140	24	429	75	4	1	-	-
FEMALE	926	100	227	25	693	75	6	1	-	-
RACIAL GROUPS										
WHITE	1,427	100	344	24	1,073	75	10	1	-	-
NON-WHITE	66	100	21	32	45	68	-	-	-	-
UNKNOWN OR REFUSED	6	100	2	33	4	67	-	-	-	-
AGE GROUPS										
18-24	149	100	45	30	104	70	-	-	-	-
25-34	312	100	79	25	231	74	2	1	-	-
35-44	323	100	98	30	222	69	3	1	-	-
45-54	184	100	43	23	137	74	4	2	-	-
55-64	190	100	54	28	135	71	1	1	-	-
65+	330	100	48	15	282	85	-	-	-	-
N.S	3	100	-	-	3	100	-	-	-	-
MARITAL STATUS										
SINGLE	234	100	59	25	175	75	-	-	-	-
MARRIED	870	100	225	26	635	73	10	1	-	-
DIVORCE/SEPARATED	206	100	57	28	149	72	-	-	-	-
WIDOWED	189	100	26	14	163	86	-	-	-	-
EDUCATION										
8TH GRADE OR LESS	72	100	12	17	60	83	-	-	-	-
SOME HIGH SCHOOL	133	100	29	22	104	78	-	-	-	-
HS GRADUATE	520	100	130	25	388	75	2	0	-	-
TECHNICAL SCHOOL GRAD OR SOME COLLEGE	441	100	113	26	324	73	4	1	-	-
COLLEGE GRAD OR PLUS	332	100	83	25	245	74	4	1	-	-
REFUSED	1	100	-	-	1	100	-	-	-	-
INCOME										
LESS THAN $10,000	249	100	53	21	196	79	-	-	-	-
$10-$15,000	208	100	51	25	156	75	1	0	-	-
$15-$20,000	193	100	54	28	139	72	-	-	-	-
$20-$25,000	177	100	52	29	123	69	2	1	-	-
$25-$35,000	250	100	59	24	191	76	-	-	-	-
$35-$50,000	187	100	41	22	144	77	2	1	-	-
$50,000 PLUS	122	100	40	33	77	63	5	4	-	-
DON'T KNOW	40	100	7	17	33	82	-	-	-	-
REFUSED	73	100	10	14	63	86	-	-	-	-

- INDICATES QUANTITY EQUALS ZERO

QUESTION 52C. AT YOUR PLACE OF WORK, IF YOU WORK OUTSIDE THE HOME?

	Total		YES		NO		DO NO WORK		DON'T KNOW		REFUSED	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Total	1,499	100	176	12	969	65	291	19	63	4	-	-
MALE	573	100	82	14	389	68	72	13	30	5	-	-
FEMALE	926	100	94	10	580	63	219	24	33	4	-	-
RACIAL GROUPS												
WHITE	1,427	100	163	11	928	65	274	19	62	4	-	-
NON-WHITE	66	100	12	18	37	56	16	24	1	2	-	-
UNKNOWN OR REFUSED	6	100	1	17	4	67	1	17	-	-	-	-
AGE GROUPS												
18-24	149	100	22	15	113	76	9	6	5	3	-	-
25-34	312	100	45	14	233	75	17	5	17	5	-	-
35-44	323	100	49	15	227	70	24	7	23	7	-	-
45-54	184	100	30	16	127	69	19	10	8	4	-	-
55-64	190	100	22	12	110	58	50	26	8	4	-	-
65+	330	100	8	2	151	46	169	51	2	1	-	-
N.S	3	100	-	-	1	33	2	67	-	-	-	-
MARITAL STATUS												
SINGLE	234	100	38	16	167	71	18	8	11	5	-	-
MARRIED	870	100	107	12	562	65	158	18	43	5	-	-
DIVORCE/SEPARATED	206	100	27	13	143	69	31	15	5	2	-	-
WIDOWED	189	100	4	2	97	51	84	44	4	2	-	-
EDUCATION												
8TH GRADE OR LESS	72	100	6	8	27	38	38	53	1	1	-	-
SOME HIGH SCHOOL	133	100	15	11	73	55	41	31	4	3	-	-
HS GRADUATE	520	100	63	12	335	64	108	21	14	3	-	-
TECHNICAL SCHOOL GRAD OR SOME COLLEGE	441	100	60	14	303	69	63	14	15	3	-	-
COLLEGE GRAD OR PLUS	332	100	32	10	231	70	40	12	29	9	-	-
REFUSED	1	100	-	-	-	-	1	100	-	-	-	-
INCOME												
LESS THAN $10,000	249	100	22	9	125	50	98	39	4	2	-	-
$10-$15,000	208	100	26	13	131	63	42	20	9	4	-	-
$15-$20,000	193	100	25	13	126	65	30	16	12	6	-	-
$20-$25,000	177	100	24	14	123	69	25	14	5	3	-	-
$25-$35,000	250	100	29	12	184	74	23	9	14	6	-	-
$35-$50,000	187	100	21	11	138	74	19	10	9	5	-	-
$50,000 PLUS	122	100	19	16	78	64	17	14	8	7	-	-
DON'T KNOW	40	100	2	5	19	47	19	47	-	-	-	-
REFUSED	73	100	8	11	45	62	18	25	2	3	-	-

- INDICATES QUANTITY EQUALS ZERO

QUESTION 53 WITHIN THE LAST YEAR, HOW MANY TIMES HAVE YOU OR A FAMILY MEMBER RECEIVED AN INJURY THAT RESULTED IN TREATMENT OF ANY KIND?

	Total		TOTAL HOUSEHOLD INJURIES													
			NO INJURY		ONE OR MORE		ONE		TWO		THREE OR MORE		UNKNOWN		REFUSED	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Total	1,500	100	1,022	68	462	31	317	21	70	5	75	5	15	1	1	0
MALE	574	100	370	64	195	34	134	23	24	4	37	6	8	1	1	0
FEMALE	926	100	652	70	267	29	183	20	46	5	38	4	7	1	-	-
RACIAL GROUPS																
WHITE	1,428	100	977	68	439	31	301	21	65	5	73	5	11	1	1	0
NON-WHITE	66	100	40	61	22	33	15	23	5	8	2	3	4	6	-	-
UNKNOWN OR REFUSED	6	100	5	83	1	17	1	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AGE GROUPS																
18-24	149	100	70	47	73	49	47	32	7	5	19	13	6	4	-	-
25-34	312	100	189	61	123	39	72	23	29	9	22	7	-	-	-	-
35-44	323	100	186	58	134	41	87	27	22	7	25	8	3	1	-	-
45-54	185	100	122	66	60	32	48	26	6	3	6	3	2	1	1	1
55-64	190	100	156	82	32	17	28	15	3	2	1	1	2	1	-	-
65+	330	100	289	88	39	12	34	10	3	1	2	1	2	1	-	-
N.S	3	100	3	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MARITAL STATUS																
SINGLE	234	100	142	61	86	37	61	26	7	3	18	8	6	3	-	-
MARRIED	871	100	571	66	292	34	194	22	54	6	44	5	7	1	1	0
DIVORCE/SEPARATED	206	100	141	68	64	31	45	22	8	4	11	5	1	0	-	-
WIDOWED	189	100	168	89	20	11	17	9	1	1	2	1	1	1	-	-
EDUCATION																
8TH GRADE OR LESS	72	100	63	88	8	11	7	10	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-
SOME HIGH SCHOOL	133	100	102	77	28	21	19	14	4	3	5	4	3	2	-	-
HS GRADUATE	520	100	350	67	165	32	110	21	25	5	30	6	5	1	-	-
TECHNICAL SCHOOL GRAD OR SOME COLLEGE	442	100	284	64	153	35	110	25	21	5	22	5	4	1	1	0
COLLEGE GRAD OR PLUS	332	100	222	67	108	33	71	21	19	6	18	5	2	1	-	-
REFUSED	1	100	1	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INCOME																
LESS THAN $10,000	249	100	195	78	51	20	35	14	6	2	10	4	3	1	-	-
$10-$15,000	209	100	151	72	53	25	41	20	3	1	9	4	4	2	1	0
$15-$20,000	193	100	131	68	61	32	47	24	7	4	7	4	1	1	-	-
$20-$25,000	177	100	113	64	62	35	42	24	9	5	11	6	2	1	-	-
$25-$35,000	250	100	157	63	90	36	62	25	14	6	14	6	3	1	-	-
$35-$50,000	187	100	108	58	79	42	46	25	20	11	13	7	-	-	-	-
$50,000 PLUS	122	100	79	65	42	34	25	20	8	7	9	7	1	1	-	-
DON'T KNOW	40	100	32	80	7	17	6	15	1	2	-	-	1	2	-	-
REFUSED	73	100	56	77	17	23	13	18	2	3	2	3	-	-	-	-

- INDICATES QUANTITY EQUALS ZERO

QUESTION 54. DID THOSE INJURIES RESULT IN BEING:

PLACE OF TREATMENT	TOTAL HOUSEHOLD INJURIES	
	NUMBER	%
TOTAL	550	100
ADMITTED TO A HOSPITAL AT LEAST OVERNIGHT	59	11
TREATED IN HOSPITAL CLINIC OR EMERGENCY ROOM AND SENT HOME	262	48
TREATED IN DOCTOR'S OFFICE	181	33
TREATED AT HOME	48	9

QUESTION 55. I HAVE ONE QUESTION ABOUT ACCIDENTS, WHICH ARE DEFINED AS UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES, OR INJURIES SUSTAINED OTHER THAN BY DISEASE, ASSAULT, OR SUICIDE ATTEMPTS. I'D LIKE TO KNOW IF YOU AGREE OR DISAGREE WITH STATEMENT: ACCIDENTS ARE PREVENTABLE.

DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES	Total		STRONGLY AGREE		SOMEWHAT AGREE		SOMEWHAT DISAGREE		STRONGLY DISAGREE		DON'T KNOW		REFUSE	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Total	1,500	100	513	34	751	50	135	9	46	3	54	4	1	0
MALE	574	100	256	45	245	43	41	7	19	3	12	2	1	0
FEMALE	926	100	257	28	506	55	94	10	27	3	42	5	-	-
RACIAL GROUPS														
WHITE	1,428	100	487	34	720	50	130	9	40	3	50	4	1	0
NON-WHITE	66	100	23	35	29	44	5	8	6	9	3	5	-	-
UNKNOWN OR REFUSED	6	100	3	50	2	33	-	-	-	-	1	17	-	-
AGE GROUPS														
18-24	149	100	36	24	91	61	15	10	4	3	3	2	-	-
25-34	312	100	96	31	174	56	34	11	6	2	2	1	-	-
35-44	323	100	103	32	182	56	24	7	9	3	5	2	-	-
45-54	185	100	79	43	82	44	17	9	5	3	2	1	-	-
55-64	190	100	77	41	84	44	14	7	6	3	9	5	-	-
65+	330	100	117	35	137	42	30	9	15	5	30	9	1	0
N.S	3	100	-	-	-	-	1	33	1	33	1	33	-	-
MARITAL STATUS														
SINGLE	234	100	73	31	123	53	27	12	6	3	4	2	1	0
MARRIED	871	100	299	34	452	52	69	8	26	3	25	3	-	-
DIVORCE/SEPARATED	206	100	76	37	102	50	14	7	6	3	8	4	-	-
WIDOWED	189	100	65	34	74	39	25	13	8	4	17	9	-	-
EDUCATION														
8TH GRADE OR LESS	72	100	29	40	22	31	6	8	7	10	8	11	-	-
SOME HIGH SCHOOL	133	100	46	35	50	38	21	16	8	6	8	6	-	-
HS GRADUATE	520	100	156	30	280	54	48	9	15	3	21	4	-	-
TECHNICAL SCHOOL GRAD OR SOME COLLEGE	442	100	156	35	223	50	42	10	10	2	11	2	-	-
COLLEGE GRAD OR PLUS	332	100	126	38	176	53	18	5	6	2	5	2	1	0
REFUSED	1	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	100	-	-
INCOME														
LESS THAN $10,000	249	100	77	31	116	47	25	10	10	4	21	8	-	-
$10-$15,000	209	100	80	38	95	45	18	9	12	6	4	2	-	-
$15-$20,000	193	100	56	29	106	55	22	11	1	1	8	4	-	-
$20-$25,000	177	100	56	32	99	56	13	7	3	2	5	3	1	1
$25-$35,000	250	100	99	40	120	48	23	9	8	3	-	-	-	-
$35-$50,000	187	100	68	36	97	52	15	8	6	3	1	1	-	-
$50,000 PLUS	122	100	43	35	62	51	8	7	1	1	8	7	-	-
DON'T KNOW	40	100	15	38	13	32	7	17	2	5	3	7	-	-
REFUSED	73	100	19	26	43	59	4	5	3	4	4	5	-	-

- INDICATES QUANTITY EQUALS ZERO

NEXT, I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT AIDS AND THE AIDS VIRUS INFECTION. FIRST ARE SEVERAL QUESTIONS ABOUT HOW YOU THINK THE AIDS VIRUS IS SPREAD. DO YOU THINK THE AIDS VIRUS IS SPREAD BY:
QUESTION 56 A. AN INFECTED MAN HAVING SEXUAL CONTACT WITH A WOMAN?

DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES	Total		YES		NO		DON'T KNOW		REFUSED	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Total	1,500	100	1,329	89	48	3	119	8	4	0
MALE	574	100	495	86	26	5	50	9	3	1
FEMALE	926	100	834	90	22	2	69	7	1	0
RACIAL GROUPS										
WHITE	1,428	100	1,269	89	45	3	110	8	4	0
NON-WHITE	66	100	56	85	3	5	7	11	-	-
UNKNOWN OR REFUSED	6	100	4	67	-	-	2	33	-	-
AGE GROUPS										
18-24	149	100	142	95	3	2	4	3	-	-
25-34	312	100	295	95	5	2	12	4	-	-
35-44	323	100	304	94	9	3	10	3	-	-
45-54	185	100	163	88	13	7	8	4	1	1
55-64	190	100	165	87	3	2	21	11	1	1
65+	330	100	255	77	13	4	60	18	2	1
N.S	3	100	-	-	2	67	1	33	-	-
MARITAL STATUS										
SINGLE	234	100	214	91	11	5	9	4	-	-
MARRIED	871	100	788	90	27	3	55	6	1	0
DIVORCE/SEPARATED	206	100	176	85	6	3	23	11	1	0
WIDOWED	189	100	151	80	4	2	32	17	2	1
EDUCATION										
8TH GRADE OR LESS	72	100	42	58	4	6	26	36	-	-
SOME HIGH SCHOOL	133	100	110	83	4	3	19	14	-	-
HS GRADUATE	520	100	456	88	24	5	39	7	1	0
TECHNICAL SCHOOL GRAD OR SOME COLLEGE	442	100	409	93	8	2	24	5	1	0
COLLEGE GRAD OR PLUS	332	100	312	94	8	2	10	3	2	1
REFUSED	1	100	-	-	-	-	1	100	-	-
INCOME										
LESS THAN $10,000	249	100	204	82	5	2	39	16	1	0
$10-$15,000	209	100	181	87	11	5	17	8	-	-
$15-$20,000	193	100	173	90	6	3	14	7	-	-
$20-$25,000	177	100	160	90	5	3	11	6	1	1
$25-$35,000	250	100	226	90	10	4	13	5	1	0
$35-$50,000	187	100	179	96	4	2	4	2	-	-
$50,000 PLUS	122	100	116	95	2	2	4	3	-	-
DON'T KNOW	40	100	31	77	1	2	8	20	-	-
REFUSED	73	100	59	81	4	5	9	12	1	1

- INDICATES QUANTITY EQUALS ZERO

56B. AN INFECTED WOMAN HAVING SEXUAL CONTACT WITH A MAN?

DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES	Total		YES		NO		DON'T KNOW		REFUSED	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Total	1,500	100	1,330	89	60	4	108	7	2	0
MALE	574	100	498	87	28	5	47	8	1	0
FEMALE	926	100	832	90	32	3	61	7	1	0
RACIAL GROUPS										
WHITE	1,428	100	1,267	89	57	4	102	7	2	0
NON-WHITE	66	100	58	88	3	5	5	8	-	-
UNKNOWN OR REFUSED	6	100	5	83	-	-	1	17	-	-
AGE GROUPS										
18-24	149	100	138	93	7	5	4	3	-	-
25-34	312	100	291	93	8	3	13	4	-	-
35-44	323	100	293	91	17	5	13	4	-	-
45-54	185	100	160	86	13	7	12	6	-	-
55-64	190	100	171	90	3	2	16	8	-	-
65+	330	100	272	82	10	3	46	14	2	1
N.S.	3	100	-	-	2	67	1	33	-	-
MARITAL STATUS										
SINGLE	234	100	210	90	15	6	9	4	-	-
MARRIED	871	100	786	90	29	3	55	6	1	0
DIVORCE/SEPARATED	206	100	172	83	12	6	22	11	-	-
WIDOWED	189	100	162	86	4	2	22	12	1	1
EDUCATION										
8TH GRADE OR LESS	72	100	54	75	3	4	15	21	-	-
SOME HIGH SCHOOL	133	100	112	84	4	3	17	13	-	-
HS GRADUATE	520	100	455	88	26	5	38	7	1	0
TECHNICAL SCHOOL GRAD OR SOME COLLEGE	442	100	403	91	15	3	24	5	-	-
COLLEGE GRAD OR PLUS	332	100	306	92	12	4	13	4	1	0
REFUSED	1	100	-	-	-	-	1	100	-	-
INCOME										
LESS THAN $10,000	249	100	213	86	9	4	26	10	1	0
$10-$15,000	209	100	184	88	10	5	15	7	-	-
$15-$20,000	193	100	172	89	7	4	14	7	-	-
$20-$25,000	177	100	156	88	8	5	13	7	-	-
$25-$35,000	250	100	222	89	10	4	18	7	-	-
$35-$50,000	187	100	171	91	10	5	6	3	-	-
$50,000 PLUS	122	100	116	95	3	2	3	2	-	-
DON'T KNOW	40	100	34	85	1	2	5	13	-	-
REFUSED	73	100	62	85	2	3	8	11	1	1

- INDICATES QUANTITY EQUALS ZERO

QUESTION 56C. AN INFECTED PERSON SHARING INTRAVENEOUS NEEDLES?

DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES	Total		YES		NO		DON'T KNOW		REFUSED	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Total	1,500	100	1,429	95	11	1	58	4	2	0
MALE	574	100	538	94	6	1	29	5	1	0
FEMALE	926	100	891	96	5	1	29	3	1	0
RACIAL GROUPS										
WHITE	1,428	100	1,364	96	10	1	52	4	2	0
NON-WHITE	66	100	60	91	1	2	5	8	-	-
UNKNOWN OR REFUSED	6	100	5	83	-	-	1	17	-	-
AGE GROUPS										
18-24	149	100	148	99	1	1	-	-	-	-
25-34	312	100	306	98	3	1	3	1	-	-
35-44	323	100	320	99	-	-	3	1	-	-
45-54	185	100	180	97	1	1	4	2	-	-
55-64	190	100	183	96	-	-	7	4	-	-
65+	330	100	286	87	4	1	38	12	2	1
N.S	3	100	-	-	2	67	1	33	-	-
MARITAL STATUS										
SINGLE	234	100	226	97	3	1	5	2	-	-
MARRIED	871	100	842	97	6	1	22	3	1	0
DIVORCE/SEPARATED	206	100	195	95	1	0	10	5	-	-
WIDOWED	189	100	166	88	1	1	21	11	1	1
EDUCATION										
8TH GRADE OR LESS	72	100	59	82	-	-	13	18	-	-
SOME HIGH SCHOOL	133	100	120	90	2	2	11	8	-	-
HS GRADUATE	520	100	495	95	5	1	19	4	1	0
TECHNICAL SCHOOL GRAD OR SOME COLLEGE	442	100	428	97	2	0	12	3	-	-
COLLEGE GRAD OR PLUS	332	100	327	98	2	1	2	1	1	0
REFUSED	1	100	-	-	-	-	1	100	-	-
INCOME										
LESS THAN $10,000	249	100	226	91	1	0	21	8	1	0
$10-$15,000	209	100	196	94	2	1	11	5	-	-
$15-$20,000	193	100	186	96	2	1	5	3	-	-
$20-$25,000	177	100	169	95	3	2	5	3	-	-
$25-$35,000	250	100	245	98	1	0	4	2	-	-
$35-$50,000	187	100	185	99	1	1	1	1	-	-
$50,000 PLUS	122	100	120	98	1	1	1	1	-	-
DON'T KNOW	40	100	39	97	-	-	1	2	-	-
REFUSED	73	100	63	86	-	-	9	12	1	1

- INDICATES QUANTITY EQUALS ZERO

QUESTION 56D. AN INFECTED MOTHER PASSING THE VIRUS TO AN UNBORN CHILD?

DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES	Total		YES		NO		DON'T KNOW		REFUSED	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Total	1,500	100	1,309	87	21	1	168	11	2	0
MALE	574	100	490	85	7	1	76	13	1	0
FEMALE	926	100	819	88	14	2	92	10	1	0
RACIAL GROUPS										
WHITE	1,428	100	1,251	88	19	1	156	11	2	0
NON-WHITE	66	100	53	80	2	3	11	17	-	-
UNKNOWN OR REFUSED	6	100	5	83	-	-	1	17	-	-
AGE GROUPS										
18-24	149	100	141	95	2	1	6	4	-	-
25-34	312	100	284	91	4	1	24	8	-	-
35-44	323	100	294	91	1	0	28	9	-	-
45-54	185	100	163	88	5	3	17	9	-	-
55-64	190	100	158	83	3	2	29	15	-	-
65+	330	100	264	80	4	1	60	18	2	1
N.S	3	100	-	-	2	67	1	33	-	-
MARITAL STATUS										
SINGLE	234	100	211	90	7	3	16	7	-	-
MARRIED	871	100	775	89	9	1	86	10	1	0
DIVORCE/SEPARATED	206	100	173	84	3	1	30	15	-	-
WIDOWED	189	100	150	79	2	1	36	19	1	1
EDUCATION										
8TH GRADE OR LESS	72	100	52	72	1	1	19	26	-	-
SOME HIGH SCHOOL	133	100	120	90	-	-	13	10	-	-
HS GRADUATE	520	100	439	84	13	2	67	13	1	0
TECHNICAL SCHOOL GRAD OR SOME COLLEGE	442	100	396	90	5	1	41	9	-	-
COLLEGE GRAD OR PLUS	332	100	302	91	2	1	27	8	1	0
REFUSED	1	100	-	-	-	-	1	100	-	-
INCOME										
LESS THAN $10,000	249	100	198	80	6	2	44	18	1	0
$10-$15,000	209	100	188	90	2	1	19	9	-	-
$15-$20,000	193	100	168	87	2	1	23	12	-	-
$20-$25,000	177	100	153	86	5	3	19	11	-	-
$25-$35,000	250	100	220	88	4	2	26	10	-	-
$35-$50,000	187	100	173	93	-	-	14	7	-	-
$50,000 PLUS	122	100	113	93	2	2	7	6	-	-
DON'T KNOW	40	100	33	82	-	-	7	17	-	-
REFUSED	73	100	63	86	-	-	9	12	1	1

- INDICATES QUANTITY EQUALS ZERO

QUESTION 56E. AN INFECTED MAN HAVING SEXUAL CONTACT WITH ANOTHER MAN?

DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES	Total		YES		NO		DON'T KNOW		REFUSED	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Total	1,500	100	1,422	95	13	1	63	4	2	0
MALE	574	100	546	95	3	1	24	4	1	0
FEMALE	926	100	876	95	10	1	39	4	1	0
RACIAL GROUPS										
WHITE	1,428	100	1,358	95	12	1	56	4	2	0
NON-WHITE	66	100	60	91	1	2	5	8	-	-
UNKNOWN OR REFUSED	6	100	4	67	-	-	2	33	-	-
AGE GROUPS										
18-24	149	100	147	99	2	1	-	-	-	-
25-34	312	100	305	98	3	1	4	1	-	-
35-44	323	100	320	99	1	0	2	1	-	-
45-54	185	100	179	97	1	1	5	3	-	-
55-64	190	100	181	95	-	-	9	5	-	-
65+	330	100	284	86	4	1	40	12	2	1
N.S	3	100	-	-	2	67	1	33	-	-
MARITAL STATUS										
SINGLE	234	100	224	96	4	2	6	3	-	-
MARRIED	871	100	841	97	5	1	24	3	1	0
DIVORCE/SEPARATED	206	100	193	94	2	1	11	5	-	-
WIDOWED	189	100	164	87	2	1	22	12	1	1
EDUCATION										
8TH GRADE OR LESS	72	100	58	81	2	3	12	17	-	-
SOME HIGH SCHOOL	133	100	121	91	-	-	12	9	-	-
HS GRADUATE	520	100	492	95	7	1	20	4	1	0
TECHNICAL SCHOOL GRAD OR SOME COLLEGE	442	100	428	97	1	0	13	3	-	-
COLLEGE GRAD OR PLUS	332	100	323	97	3	1	5	2	1	0
REFUSED	1	100	-	-	-	-	1	100	-	-
INCOME										
LESS THAN $10,000	249	100	217	87	5	2	26	10	1	0
$10-$15,000	209	100	200	96	-	-	9	4	-	-
$15-$20,000	193	100	181	94	2	1	10	5	-	-
$20-$25,000	177	100	172	97	1	1	4	2	-	-
$25-$35,000	250	100	245	98	1	0	4	2	-	-
$35-$50,000	187	100	186	99	-	-	1	1	-	-
$50,000 PLUS	122	100	120	98	1	1	1	1	-	-
DON'T KNOW	40	100	37	92	1	2	2	5	-	-
REFUSED	73	100	64	88	2	3	6	8	1	1

- INDICATES QUANTITY EQUALS ZERO

QUESTION 56F. PEOPLE SHARING LIVING QUARTERS WITH AN INFECTED PERSON?

DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES	Total		YES		NO		DON'T KNOW		REFUSED	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Total	1,500	100	140	9	1,106	74	249	17	5	0
MALE	574	100	57	10	421	73	93	16	3	1
FEMALE	926	100	83	9	685	74	156	17	2	0
RACIAL GROUPS										
WHITE	1,428	100	123	9	1,068	75	233	16	4	0
NON-WHITE	66	100	17	26	36	55	12	18	1	2
UNKNOWN OR REFUSED	6	100	-	-	2	33	4	67	-	-
AGE GROUPS										
18-24	149	100	10	7	130	87	9	6	-	-
25-34	312	100	24	8	258	83	30	10	-	-
35-44	323	100	19	6	270	84	33	10	1	0
45-54	185	100	18	10	137	74	30	16	-	-
55-64	190	100	20	11	129	68	40	21	1	1
65+	330	100	48	15	178	54	101	31	3	1
N.S	3	100	-	-	2	67	1	33	-	-
MARITAL STATUS										
SINGLE	234	100	17	7	190	81	26	11	1	0
MARRIED	871	100	71	8	660	76	138	16	2	0
DIVORCE/SEPARATED	206	100	25	12	156	76	24	12	1	0
WIDOWED	189	100	27	14	100	53	61	32	1	1
EDUCATION										
8TH GRADE OR LESS	72	100	18	25	27	38	27	38	-	-
SOME HIGH SCHOOL	133	100	21	16	78	59	34	26	-	-
HS GRADUATE	520	100	48	9	377	72	94	18	1	0
TECHNICAL SCHOOL GRAD OR SOME COLLEGE	442	100	30	7	345	78	65	15	2	0
COLLEGE GRAD OR PLUS	332	100	23	7	279	84	28	8	2	1
REFUSED	1	100	-	-	-	-	1	100	-	-
INCOME										
LESS THAN $10,000	249	100	36	14	151	61	61	24	1	0
$10-$15,000	209	100	26	12	151	72	32	15	-	-
$15-$20,000	193	100	18	9	142	74	32	17	1	1
$20-$25,000	177	100	13	7	139	79	24	14	1	1
$25-$35,000	250	100	18	7	199	80	33	13	-	-
$35-$50,000	187	100	11	6	157	84	18	10	1	1
$50,000 PLUS	122	100	9	7	98	80	15	12	-	-
DON'T KNOW	40	100	3	7	22	55	15	38	-	-
REFUSED	73	100	6	8	47	64	19	26	1	1

- INDICATES QUANTITY EQUALS ZERO

QUESTION 56G. A NON-INFECTED PERSON DONATING BLOOD AT A BLOOD BANK OR HEALTH FACILITY?

DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES	Total		YES		NO		DON'T KNOW		REFUSED	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Total	1,500	100	171	11	1,231	82	94	6	4	0
MALE	574	100	69	12	466	81	37	6	2	0
FEMALE	926	100	102	11	765	83	57	6	2	0
RACIAL GROUPS										
WHITE	1,428	100	156	11	1,187	83	83	6	2	0
NON-WHITE	66	100	14	21	40	61	10	15	2	3
UNKNOWN OR REFUSED	6	100	1	17	4	67	1	17	-	-
AGE GROUPS										
18-24	149	100	11	7	138	93	-	-	-	-
25-34	312	100	28	9	275	88	9	3	-	-
35-44	323	100	19	6	299	93	5	2	-	-
45-54	185	100	23	12	146	79	15	8	1	1
55-64	190	100	28	15	144	76	18	9	-	-
65+	330	100	60	18	223	68	44	13	3	1
N.S	3	100	-	-	2	67	1	33	-	-
MARITAL STATUS										
SINGLE	234	100	18	8	211	90	5	2	-	-
MARRIED	871	100	94	11	724	83	52	6	1	0
DIVORCE/SEPARATED	206	100	27	13	164	80	13	6	2	1
WIDOWED	189	100	32	17	132	70	24	13	1	1
EDUCATION										
8TH GRADE OR LESS	72	100	21	29	33	46	18	25	-	-
SOME HIGH SCHOOL	133	100	26	20	91	68	16	12	-	-
HS GRADUATE	520	100	77	15	410	79	32	6	1	0
TECHNICAL SCHOOL GRAD OR SOME COLLEGE	442	100	33	7	384	87	23	5	2	0
COLLEGE GRAD OR PLUS	332	100	14	4	313	94	4	1	1	0
REFUSED	1	100	-	-	-	-	1	100	-	-
INCOME										
LESS THAN $10,000	249	100	44	18	167	67	37	15	1	0
$10-$15,000	209	100	31	15	172	82	6	3	-	-
$15-$20,000	193	100	18	9	165	85	9	5	1	1
$20-$25,000	177	100	15	8	153	86	9	5	-	-
$25-$35,000	250	100	26	10	212	85	12	5	-	-
$35-$50,000	187	100	12	6	169	90	5	3	1	1
$50,000 PLUS	122	100	9	7	111	91	2	2	-	-
DON'T KNOW	40	100	7	17	28	70	5	13	-	-
REFUSED	73	100	9	12	54	74	9	12	1	1

- INDICATES QUANTITY EQUALS ZERO

WHICH, IF ANY OF THE FOLLOWING PRECAUTIONS WOULD YOU CONSIDER IMPORTANT TO PREVENT GETTING AIDS?

QUESTION 57A. REDUCING THE NUMBER OF SEXUAL PARTNERS, WOULD YOU CONSIDER THAT IMPORTANT OR NOT IMPORTANT IN AIDS PREVENTION?

DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES	Total		IMPORTANT		NOT IMPORTANT		DON'T KNOW		REFUSED	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Total	1,500	100	1,404	94	44	3	45	3	7	0
MALE	574	100	532	93	22	4	16	3	4	1
FEMALE	926	100	872	94	22	2	29	3	3	0
RACIAL GROUPS										
WHITE	1,428	100	1,339	94	43	3	41	3	5	0
NON-WHITE	66	100	60	91	1	2	3	5	2	3
UNKNOWN OR REFUSED	6	100	5	83	-	-	1	17	-	-
AGE GROUPS										
18-24	149	100	147	99	1	1	1	1	-	-
25-34	312	100	298	96	12	4	2	1	-	-
35-44	323	100	305	94	15	5	3	1	-	-
45-54	185	100	179	97	2	1	3	2	1	1
55-64	190	100	181	95	1	1	7	4	1	1
65+	330	100	289	88	11	3	25	8	5	2
N.S	3	100	1	33	2	67	-	-	-	-
MARITAL STATUS										
SINGLE	234	100	221	94	11	5	2	1	-	-
MARRIED	871	100	832	96	20	2	15	2	4	0
DIVORCE/SEPARATED	206	100	190	92	5	2	9	4	2	1
WIDOWED	189	100	161	85	8	4	19	10	1	1
EDUCATION										
8TH GRADE OR LESS	72	100	60	83	2	3	10	14	-	-
SOME HIGH SCHOOL	133	100	114	86	10	8	9	7	-	-
HS GRADUATE	520	100	485	93	17	3	15	3	3	1
TECHNICAL SCHOOL GRAD OR SOME COLLEGE	442	100	428	97	4	1	8	2	2	0
COLLEGE GRAD OR PLUS	332	100	316	95	11	3	3	1	2	1
REFUSED	1	100	1	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
INCOME										
LESS THAN $10,000	249	100	221	89	9	4	18	7	1	0
$10-$15,000	209	100	198	95	6	3	4	2	1	0
$15-$20,000	193	100	181	94	7	4	4	2	1	1
$20-$25,000	177	100	172	97	3	2	1	1	1	1
$25-$35,000	250	100	238	95	8	3	3	1	1	0
$35-$50,000	187	100	181	97	4	2	2	1	-	-
$50,000 PLUS	122	100	113	93	6	5	3	2	-	-
DON'T KNOW	40	100	34	85	-	-	5	13	1	2
REFUSED	73	100	66	90	1	1	5	7	1	1

- INDICATES QUANTITY EQUALS ZERO

QUESTION 57B. USING LATEX CONDOMS, WOULD YOU CONSIDER THAT IMPORTANT OR NOT IMPORTANT IN AIDS PREVENTION?

DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES	Total		IMPORTANT		NOT IMPORTANT		DON'T KNOW		REFUSED	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Total	1,500	100	1,391	93	35	2	67	4	7	0
MALE	574	100	529	92	19	3	22	4	4	1
FEMALE	926	100	862	93	16	2	45	5	3	0
RACIAL GROUPS										
WHITE	1,428	100	1,334	93	30	2	58	4	6	0
NON-WHITE	66	100	53	80	5	8	7	11	1	2
UNKNOWN OR REFUSED	6	100	4	67	-	-	2	33	-	-
AGE GROUPS										
18-24	149	100	145	97	2	1	2	1	-	-
25-34	312	100	298	96	9	3	4	1	1	0
35-44	323	100	315	98	2	1	5	2	1	0
45-54	185	100	173	94	6	3	5	3	1	1
55-64	190	100	179	94	5	3	6	3	-	-
65+	330	100	276	84	9	3	41	12	4	1
N.S	3	100	-	-	2	67	1	33	-	-
MARITAL STATUS										
SINGLE	234	100	225	96	5	2	4	2	-	-
MARRIED	871	100	816	94	23	3	28	3	4	0
DIVORCE/SEPARATED	206	100	194	94	6	3	5	2	1	0
WIDOWED	189	100	156	83	1	1	30	16	2	1
EDUCATION										
8TH GRADE OR LESS	72	100	54	75	5	7	13	18	-	-
SOME HIGH SCHOOL	133	100	116	87	5	4	11	8	1	1
HS GRADUATE	520	100	488	94	12	2	18	3	2	0
TECHNICAL SCHOOL GRAD OR SOME COLLEGE	442	100	408	92	12	3	20	5	2	0
COLLEGE GRAD OR PLUS	332	100	325	98	1	0	4	1	2	1
REFUSED	1	100	-	-	-	-	1	100	-	-
INCOME										
LESS THAN $10,000	249	100	222	89	7	3	18	7	2	1
$10-$15,000	209	100	194	93	4	2	11	5	-	-
$15-$20,000	193	100	175	91	8	4	9	5	1	1
$20-$25,000	177	100	167	94	4	2	6	3	-	-
$25-$35,000	250	100	232	93	7	3	8	3	3	1
$35-$50,000	187	100	185	99	-	-	2	1	-	-
$50,000 PLUS	122	100	119	98	3	2	-	-	-	-
DON'T KNOW	40	100	34	85	1	2	5	13	-	-
REFUSED	73	100	63	86	1	1	8	11	1	1

- INDICATES QUANTITY EQUALS ZERO

QUESTION 57C. USING A DIAPHRAGM, WOULD YOU CONSIDER THAT IMPORTANT OR NOT IMPORTANT IN AIDS PREVENTION?

DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES	Total		IMPORTANT		NOT IMPORTANT		DON'T KNOW		REFUSED	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Total	1,500	100	328	22	916	61	249	17	7	0
MALE	574	100	110	19	377	66	84	15	3	1
FEMALE	926	100	218	24	539	58	165	18	4	0
RACIAL GROUPS										
WHITE	1,428	100	311	22	877	61	234	16	6	0
NON-WHITE	66	100	17	26	35	53	13	20	1	2
UNKNOWN OR REFUSED	6	100	-	-	4	67	2	33	-	-
AGE GROUPS										
18-24	149	100	36	24	101	68	12	8	-	-
25-34	312	100	54	17	229	73	28	9	1	0
35-44	323	100	61	19	217	67	45	14	-	-
45-54	185	100	31	17	127	69	26	14	1	1
55-64	190	100	54	28	94	49	42	22	-	-
65+	330	100	91	28	143	43	91	28	5	2
N.S	3	100	-	-	2	67	1	33	-	-
MARITAL STATUS										
SINGLE	234	100	67	29	138	59	29	12	-	-
MARRIED	871	100	172	20	570	65	126	14	3	0
DIVORCE/SEPARATED	206	100	35	17	136	66	34	17	1	0
WIDOWED	189	100	54	29	72	38	60	32	3	2
EDUCATION										
8TH GRADE OR LESS	72	100	16	22	29	40	26	36	1	1
SOME HIGH SCHOOL	133	100	33	25	66	50	33	25	1	1
HS GRADUATE	520	100	133	26	307	59	78	15	2	0
TECHNICAL SCHOOL GRAD OR SOME COLLEGE	442	100	84	19	287	65	70	16	1	0
COLLEGE GRAD OR PLUS	332	100	62	19	227	68	41	12	2	1
REFUSED	1	100	-	-	-	-	1	100	-	-
INCOME										
LESS THAN $10,000	249	100	64	26	116	47	66	27	3	1
$10-$15,000	209	100	50	24	120	57	39	19	-	-
$15-$20,000	193	100	53	27	106	55	33	17	1	1
$20-$25,000	177	100	38	21	119	67	20	11	-	-
$25-$35,000	250	100	38	15	180	72	30	12	2	1
$35-$50,000	187	100	29	16	134	72	24	13	-	-
$50,000 PLUS	122	100	26	21	84	69	12	10	-	-
DON'T KNOW	40	100	12	30	18	45	10	25	-	-
REFUSED	73	100	18	25	39	53	15	21	1	1

- INDICATES QUANTITY EQUALS ZERO

QUESTION 57D. BEING MORE SELECTIVE IN THE CHOICE OF SEXUAL PARTNERS, WOULD YOU CONSIDER THAT IMPORTANT OR NOT IMPORTANT IN AIDS PREVENTION?

DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES	Total		IMPORTANT		NOT IMPORTANT		DON'T KNOW		REFUSED	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Total	1,500	100	1,384	92	75	5	29	2	12	1
MALE	574	100	523	91	31	5	14	2	6	1
FEMALE	926	100	861	93	44	5	15	2	6	1
RACIAL GROUPS										
WHITE	1,428	100	1,320	92	72	5	25	2	11	1
NON-WHITE	66	100	59	89	3	5	3	5	1	2
UNKNOWN OR REFUSED	6	100	5	83	-	-	1	17	-	-
AGE GROUPS										
18-24	149	100	142	95	7	5	-	-	-	-
25-34	312	100	284	91	26	8	-	-	2	1
35-44	323	100	301	93	18	6	4	1	-	-
45-54	185	100	175	95	7	4	2	1	1	1
55-64	190	100	179	94	3	2	8	4	-	-
65+	330	100	297	90	12	4	12	4	9	3
N.S	3	100	-	-	2	67	1	33	-	-
MARITAL STATUS										
SINGLE	234	100	220	94	12	5	2	1	-	-
MARRIED	871	100	812	93	41	5	12	1	6	1
DIVORCE/SEPARATED	206	100	182	88	16	8	7	3	1	0
WIDOWED	189	100	170	90	6	3	8	4	5	3
EDUCATION										
8TH GRADE OR LESS	72	100	63	88	2	3	5	7	2	3
SOME HIGH SCHOOL	133	100	119	89	8	6	4	3	2	2
HS GRADUATE	520	100	485	93	26	5	6	1	3	1
TECHNICAL SCHOOL GRAD OR SOME COLLEGE	442	100	407	92	23	5	9	2	3	1
COLLEGE GRAD OR PLUS	332	100	310	93	16	5	4	1	2	1
REFUSED	1	100	-	-	-	-	1	100	-	-
INCOME										
LESS THAN $10,000	249	100	221	89	13	5	10	4	5	2
$10-$15,000	209	100	199	95	8	4	2	1	-	-
$15-$20,000	193	100	178	92	8	4	5	3	2	1
$20-$25,000	177	100	162	92	14	8	1	1	-	-
$25-$35,000	250	100	239	96	8	3	1	0	2	1
$35-$50,000	187	100	177	95	8	4	1	1	1	1
$50,000 PLUS	122	100	110	90	9	7	3	2	-	-
DON'T KNOW	40	100	34	85	2	5	3	7	1	2
REFUSED	73	100	64	88	5	7	3	4	1	1

- INDICATES QUANTITY EQUALS ZERO

QUESTION 58. DO YOU HAPPEN TO KNOW OF PEOPLE BETWEEN THE AGES OF 18 AND 39 WHO ARE PROBABLY USING CONDOMS DURING SEXUAL INTERCOURSE?

DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES	Total		YES		NO		DON'T KNOW		REFUSED	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Total	1,500	100	525	35	701	47	264	18	10	1
MALE	574	100	214	37	267	47	87	15	6	1
FEMALE	926	100	311	34	434	47	177	19	4	0
RACIAL GROUPS										
WHITE	1,428	100	501	35	662	46	256	18	9	1
NON-WHITE	66	100	23	35	35	53	7	11	1	2
UNKNOWN OR REFUSED	6	100	1	17	4	67	1	17	-	-
AGE GROUPS										
18-24	149	100	118	79	23	15	8	5	-	-
25-34	312	100	154	49	113	36	44	14	1	0
35-44	323	100	130	40	133	41	59	18	1	0
45-54	185	100	56	30	92	50	36	19	1	1
55-64	190	100	38	20	119	63	33	17	-	-
65+	330	100	28	8	215	65	80	24	7	2
N.S	3	100	-	-	1	33	2	67	-	-
MARITAL STATUS										
SINGLE	234	100	154	66	54	23	26	11	-	-
MARRIED	871	100	284	33	423	49	157	18	7	1
DIVORCE/SEPARATED	206	100	72	35	100	49	33	16	1	0
WIDOWED	189	100	15	8	124	66	48	25	2	1
EDUCATION										
8TH GRADE OR LESS	72	100	6	8	46	64	19	26	1	1
SOME HIGH SCHOOL	133	100	26	20	77	58	29	22	1	1
HS GRADUATE	520	100	175	34	257	49	86	17	2	0
TECHNICAL SCHOOL GRAD OR SOME COLLEGE	442	100	177	40	193	44	70	16	2	0
COLLEGE GRAD OR PLUS	332	100	141	42	128	39	59	18	4	1
REFUSED	1	100	-	-	-	-	1	100	-	-
INCOME										
LESS THAN $10,000	249	100	69	28	133	53	45	18	2	1
$10-$15,000	209	100	72	34	104	50	33	16	-	-
$15-$20,000	193	100	72	37	86	45	33	17	2	1
$20-$25,000	177	100	75	42	75	42	27	15	-	-
$25-$35,000	250	100	103	41	102	41	44	18	1	0
$35-$50,000	187	100	67	36	86	46	33	18	1	1
$50,000 PLUS	122	100	47	39	52	43	23	19	-	-
DON'T KNOW	40	100	6	15	23	57	10	25	1	2
REFUSED	73	100	14	19	40	55	16	22	3	4

- INDICATES QUANTITY EQUALS ZERO

QUESTION 59. IF A PERSON HAD EVIDENCE THAT HE OR SHE HAD TESTED NEGATIVE FOR AIDS, MEANING THERE WAS NO EVIDENCE OF THE DISEASE, DO YOU, YOURSELF, THINK IT WOULD BE SAFE TO START A SEXUAL RELATIONSHIP WITH THAT PERSON?

DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES	Total		YES		NO		DEPENDS		DON'T KNOW		REFUSE	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Total	1,500	100	608	41	550	37	147	10	176	12	19	1
MALE	574	100	283	49	179	31	52	9	53	9	7	1
FEMALE	926	100	325	35	371	40	95	10	123	13	12	1
RACIAL GROUPS												
WHITE	1,428	100	583	41	519	36	142	10	167	12	17	1
NON-WHITE	66	100	24	36	29	44	5	8	6	9	2	3
UNKNOWN OR REFUSED	6	100	1	17	2	33	-	-	3	50	-	-
AGE GROUPS												
18-24	149	100	89	60	45	30	9	6	6	4	-	-
25-34	312	100	151	48	95	30	40	13	24	8	2	1
35-44	323	100	138	43	120	37	38	12	23	7	4	1
45-54	185	100	79	43	68	37	21	11	16	9	1	1
55-64	190	100	86	45	65	34	11	6	26	14	2	1
65+	330	100	64	19	153	46	27	8	77	23	9	3
N.S	3	100	-	-	2	67	-	-	1	33	-	-
MARITAL STATUS												
SINGLE	234	100	125	53	64	27	29	12	16	7	-	-
MARRIED	871	100	354	41	332	38	72	8	100	11	13	1
DIVORCE/SEPARATED	206	100	87	42	72	35	29	14	16	8	2	1
WIDOWED	189	100	42	22	82	43	17	9	44	23	4	2
EDUCATION												
8TH GRADE OR LESS	72	100	13	18	37	51	6	8	14	19	2	3
SOME HIGH SCHOOL	133	100	52	39	56	42	5	4	19	14	1	1
HS GRADUATE	520	100	230	44	175	34	45	9	60	12	10	2
TECHNICAL SCHOOL GRAD OR SOME COLLEGE	442	100	181	41	148	33	57	13	53	12	3	1
COLLEGE GRAD OR PLUS	332	100	132	40	134	40	34	10	29	9	3	1
REFUSED	1	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	100	-	-
INCOME												
LESS THAN $10,000	249	100	78	31	96	39	25	10	46	18	4	2
$10-$15,000	209	100	95	45	76	36	10	5	25	12	3	1
$15-$20,000	193	100	90	47	66	34	19	10	16	8	2	1
$20-$25,000	177	100	88	50	55	31	15	8	19	11	-	-
$25-$35,000	250	100	113	45	87	35	31	12	16	6	3	1
$35-$50,000	187	100	70	37	79	42	18	10	18	10	2	1
$50,000 PLUS	122	100	50	41	43	35	15	12	14	11	-	-
DON'T KNOW	40	100	10	25	18	45	2	5	9	22	1	2
REFUSED	73	100	14	19	30	41	12	16	13	18	4	5

- INDICATES QUANTITY EQUALS ZERO

QUESTION 60. DO YOU THINK OTHER PEOPLE WOULD CONSIDER IT SAFE TO START A SEXUAL RELATIONSHIP WITH THAT PERSON?

DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES	Total		YES		NO		DEPENDS		DON'T KNOW		REFUSE	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Total	1,500	100	943	63	152	10	90	6	299	20	16	1
MALE	574	100	372	65	60	10	39	7	95	17	8	1
FEMALE	926	100	571	62	92	10	51	6	204	22	8	1
RACIAL GROUPS												
WHITE	1,428	100	909	64	141	10	83	6	281	20	14	1
NON-WHITE	66	100	32	48	11	17	7	11	15	23	1	2
UNKNOWN OR REFUSED	6	100	2	33	-	-	-	-	3	50	1	17
AGE GROUPS												
18-24	149	100	116	78	18	12	7	5	8	5	-	-
25-34	312	100	228	73	24	8	22	7	36	12	2	1
35-44	323	100	221	68	36	11	14	4	52	16	-	-
45-54	185	100	131	71	11	6	10	5	30	16	3	2
55-64	190	100	107	56	19	10	10	5	54	28	-	-
65+	330	100	138	42	41	12	27	8	114	35	10	3
N.S	3	100	-	-	1	33	-	-	2	67	-	-
MARITAL STATUS												
SINGLE	234	100	172	74	22	9	15	6	25	11	-	-
MARRIED	871	100	562	65	90	10	50	6	159	18	10	1
DIVORCE/SEPARATED	206	100	127	62	17	8	12	6	49	24	1	0
WIDOWED	189	100	82	43	23	12	13	7	66	35	5	3
EDUCATION												
8TH GRADE OR LESS	72	100	23	32	15	21	5	7	27	38	2	3
SOME HIGH SCHOOL	133	100	72	54	24	18	6	5	30	23	1	1
HS GRADUATE	520	100	327	63	49	9	33	6	106	20	5	1
TECHNICAL SCHOOL GRAD OR SOME COLLEGE	442	100	284	64	41	9	30	7	83	19	4	1
COLLEGE GRAD OR PLUS	332	100	237	71	23	7	16	5	52	16	4	1
REFUSED	1	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	100	-	-
INCOME												
LESS THAN $10,000	249	100	131	53	31	12	9	4	73	29	5	2
$10-$15,000	209	100	120	57	22	11	16	8	50	24	1	0
$15-$20,000	193	100	122	63	22	11	20	10	27	14	2	1
$20-$25,000	177	100	122	69	16	9	9	5	30	17	-	-
$25-$35,000	250	100	178	71	24	10	9	4	36	14	3	1
$35-$50,000	187	100	134	72	14	7	9	5	28	15	2	1
$50,000 PLUS	122	100	79	65	9	7	9	7	25	20	-	-
DON'T KNOW	40	100	18	45	8	20	2	5	11	27	1	2
REFUSED	73	100	39	53	6	8	7	10	19	26	2	3

- INDICATES QUANTITY EQUALS ZERO

QUESTION 61. HAVE YOU EVER HEARD OF A MAMMOGRAM?

DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES	Total		YES		NO		DON'T KNOW	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Total	926	100	894	97	29	3	3	0
RACIAL GROUPS								
WHITE	882	100	851	96	28	3	3	0
NON-WHITE	40	100	39	97	1	2	-	-
UNKNOWN OR REFUSED	4	100	4	100	-	-	-	-
AGE GROUPS								
18-29	162	100	154	95	8	5	-	-
30-34	101	100	100	99	1	1	-	-
35-39	117	100	114	97	3	3	-	-
40-49	149	100	148	99	1	1	-	-
50+	386	100	370	96	13	3	3	1
DON'T KNOW	3	100	2	67	1	33	-	-
REFUSED	8	100	6	75	2	25	-	-
MARITAL STATUS								
SINGLE	114	100	110	96	4	4	-	-
MARRIED	507	100	491	97	15	3	1	0
DIVORCE/SEPARATED	147	100	143	97	3	2	1	1
WIDOWED	158	100	150	95	7	4	1	1
EDUCATION								
8TH GRADE OR LESS	45	100	39	87	6	13	-	-
SOME HIGH SCHOOL	86	100	80	93	5	6	1	1
HS GRADUATE	349	100	336	96	11	3	2	1
TECHNICAL SCHOOL GRAD OR SOME COLLEGE	265	100	258	97	7	3	-	-
COLLEGE GRAD OR PLUS	180	100	180	100	-	-	-	-
REFUSED	1	100	1	100	-	-	-	-
INCOME								
LESS THAN $10,000	175	100	158	90	14	8	3	2
$10-$15,000	133	100	128	96	5	4	-	-
$15-$20,000	120	100	118	98	2	2	-	-
$20-$25,000	105	100	103	98	2	2	-	-
$25-$35,000	145	100	144	99	1	1	-	-
$35-$50,000	101	100	99	98	2	2	-	-
$50,000 PLUS	60	100	60	100	-	-	-	-
DON'T KNOW	34	100	31	91	3	9	-	-
REFUSED	53	100	53	100	-	-	-	-

- INDICATES QUANTITY EQUALS ZERO

QUESTION 62. HAVE YOU EVER HAD A MAMMOGRAM?

DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES	Total		YES		NO		DON'T KNOW	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Total	894	100	381	43	511	57	2	0
RACIAL GROUPS								
WHITE	851	100	358	42	491	58	2	0
NON-WHITE	39	100	22	56	17	44	-	-
UNKNOWN OR REFUSED	4	100	1	25	3	75	-	-
AGE GROUPS								
18-29	154	100	17	11	137	89	-	-
30-34	100	100	16	16	84	84	-	-
35-39	114	100	42	37	71	62	1	1
40-49	148	100	83	56	65	44	-	-
50+	370	100	220	59	149	40	1	0
DON'T KNOW	2	100	-	-	2	100	-	-
REFUSED	6	100	3	50	3	50	-	-
MARITAL STATUS								
SINGLE	110	100	30	27	80	73	-	-
MARRIED	491	100	215	44	275	56	1	0
DIVORCE/SEPARATED	143	100	56	39	87	61	-	-
WIDOWED	150	100	80	53	69	46	1	1
EDUCATION								
8TH GRADE OR LESS	39	100	19	49	20	51	-	-
SOME HIGH SCHOOL	80	100	31	39	49	61	-	-
HS GRADUATE	336	100	131	39	205	61	-	-
TECHNICAL SCHOOL GRAD OR SOME COLLEGE	258	100	116	45	142	55	-	-
COLLEGE GRAD OR PLUS	180	100	84	47	94	52	2	1
REFUSED	1	100	-	-	1	100	-	-
INCOME								
LESS THAN $10,000	158	100	60	38	98	62	-	-
$10-$15,000	128	100	51	40	77	60	-	-
$15-$20,000	118	100	45	38	72	61	1	1
$20-$25,000	103	100	37	36	65	63	1	1
$25-$35,000	144	100	60	42	84	58	-	-
$35-$50,000	99	100	51	52	48	48	-	-
$50,000 PLUS	60	100	38	63	22	37	-	-
DON'T KNOW	31	100	12	39	19	61	-	-
REFUSED	53	100	27	51	26	49	-	-

- INDICATES QUANTITY EQUALS ZERO

QUESTION 63. ABOUT HOW LONG HAS IT HAS IT BEEN SINCE YOU HAD YOUR LAST MAMMOGRAM?

DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES	Total		WITHIN PAST YEAR		WITHIN PAST 2 YEARS		WITHIN PAST 5 YEARS		MORE THAN 5 YEARS	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Total	381	100	221	58	80	21	40	10	40	10
RACIAL GROUPS										
WHITE	358	100	205	57	78	22	38	11	37	10
NON-WHITE	22	100	15	68	2	9	2	9	3	14
UNKNOWN OR REFUSED	1	100	1	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
AGE GROUPS										
18-29	17	100	6	35	5	29	4	24	2	12
30-34	16	100	7	44	3	19	4	25	2	13
35-39	42	100	22	52	10	24	7	17	3	7
40-49	83	100	43	52	22	27	12	14	6	7
50+	220	100	140	64	40	18	13	6	27	12
REFUSED	3	100	3	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
MARITAL STATUS										
SINGLE	30	100	17	57	7	23	4	13	2	7
MARRIED	215	100	126	59	42	20	26	12	21	10
DIVORCE/SEPARATED	56	100	32	57	16	29	3	5	5	9
WIDOWED	80	100	46	57	15	19	7	9	12	15
EDUCATION										
8TH GRADE OR LESS	19	100	10	53	4	21	3	16	2	11
SOME HIGH SCHOOL	31	100	21	68	6	19	1	3	3	10
HS GRADUATE	131	100	77	59	21	16	17	13	16	12
TECHNICAL SCHOOL GRAD OR SOME COLLEGE	116	100	67	58	26	22	8	7	15	13
COLLEGE GRAD OR PLUS	84	100	46	55	23	27	11	13	4	5
INCOME										
LESS THAN $10,000	60	100	33	55	14	23	4	7	9	15
$10-$15,000	51	100	27	53	13	25	5	10	6	12
$15-$20,000	45	100	27	60	11	24	1	2	6	13
$20-$25,000	37	100	20	54	8	22	7	19	2	5
$25-$35,000	60	100	36	60	12	20	7	12	5	8
$35-$50,000	51	100	27	53	8	16	10	20	6	12
$50,000 PLUS	38	100	25	66	8	21	3	8	2	5
DON'T KNOW	12	100	9	75	2	17	-	-	1	8
REFUSED	27	100	17	63	4	15	3	11	3	11

- INDICATES QUANTITY EQUALS ZERO

QUESTION 64. WAS YOUR LAST MAMMOGRAM DONE AS PART OF A ROUTINE CHECKUP, BECAUSE OF A BREAST PROBLEM, OR BECAUSE YOU'VE ALREADY HAD BREAST CANCER?

DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES	Total		ROUTINE CHECKUP		BREAST PROBLEM		HAD BREAST CANCER		DON'T KNOW	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Total	381	100	282	74	78	20	17	4	4	1
RACIAL GROUPS										
WHITE	358	100	264	74	73	20	17	5	4	1
NON-WHITE	22	100	17	77	5	23	-	-	-	-
UNKNOWN OR REFUSED	1	100	1	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
AGE GROUPS										
18-29	17	100	10	59	7	41	-	-	-	-
30-34	16	100	9	56	7	44	-	-	-	-
35-39	42	100	27	64	14	33	1	2	-	-
40-49	83	100	67	81	15	18	1	1	-	-
50+	220	100	167	76	35	16	14	6	4	2
REFUSED	3	100	2	67	-	-	1	33	-	-
MARITAL STATUS										
SINGLE	30	100	18	60	9	30	2	7	1	3
MARRIED	215	100	156	73	51	24	6	3	2	1
DIVORCE/SEPARATED	56	100	44	79	10	18	2	4	-	-
WIDOWED	80	100	64	80	8	10	7	9	1	1
EDUCATION										
8TH GRADE OR LESS	19	100	11	58	7	37	-	-	1	5
SOME HIGH SCHOOL	31	100	25	81	3	10	2	6	1	3
HS GRADUATE	131	100	91	69	30	23	9	7	1	1
TECHNICAL SCHOOL GRAD OR SOME COLLEGE	116	100	88	76	23	20	4	3	1	1
COLLEGE GRAD OR PLUS	84	100	67	80	15	18	2	2	-	-
INCOME										
LESS THAN $10,000	60	100	42	70	10	17	6	10	2	3
$10-$15,000	51	100	37	73	10	20	4	8	-	-
$15-$20,000	45	100	28	62	13	29	4	9	-	-
$20-$25,000	37	100	29	78	8	22	-	-	-	-
$25-$35,000	60	100	47	78	12	20	1	2	-	-
$35-$50,000	51	100	35	69	14	27	1	2	1	2
$50,000 PLUS	38	100	31	82	7	18	-	-	-	-
DON'T KNOW	12	100	8	67	2	17	1	8	1	8
REFUSED	27	100	25	93	2	7	-	-	-	-

- INDICATES QUANTITY EQUALS ZERO

QUESTION 65. DO YOU KNOW HOW TO EXAMINE YOUR OWN BREASTS FOR LUMPS?

DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES	Total		YES		NO		DON'T KNOW		REFUSE	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Total	894	100	849	95	39	4	5	1	1	0
RACIAL GROUPS										
WHITE	851	100	809	95	36	4	5	1	1	0
NON-WHITE	39	100	38	97	1	3	-	-	-	-
UNKNOWN OR REFUSED	4	100	2	50	2	50	-	-	-	-
AGE GROUPS										
18-29	154	100	143	93	9	6	2	1	-	-
30-34	100	100	99	99	-	-	1	1	-	-
35-39	114	100	112	98	2	2	-	-	-	-
40-49	148	100	143	97	4	3	-	-	1	1
50+	370	100	345	93	23	6	2	1	-	-
DON'T KNOW	2	100	1	50	1	50	-	-	-	-
REFUSED	6	100	6	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
MARITAL STATUS										
SINGLE	110	100	104	95	4	4	2	2	-	-
MARRIED	491	100	472	96	17	3	1	0	1	0
DIVORCE/SEPARATED	143	100	141	99	2	1	-	-	-	-
WIDOWED	150	100	132	88	16	11	2	1	-	-
EDUCATION										
8TH GRADE OR LESS	39	100	35	90	4	10	-	-	-	-
SOME HIGH SCHOOL	80	100	73	91	6	7	1	1	-	-
HS GRADUATE	336	100	320	95	14	4	2	1	-	-
TECHNICAL SCHOOL GRAD OR SOME COLLEGE	258	100	248	96	8	3	1	0	1	0
COLLEGE GRAD OR PLUS	180	100	173	96	6	3	1	1	-	-
REFUSED	1	100	-	-	1	100	-	-	-	-
INCOME										
LESS THAN $10,000	158	100	145	92	12	8	1	1	-	-
$10-$15,000	128	100	123	96	3	2	2	2	-	-
$15-$20,000	118	100	113	96	5	4	-	-	-	-
$20-$25,000	103	100	97	94	5	5	1	1	-	-
$25-$35,000	144	100	141	98	3	2	-	-	-	-
$35-$50,000	99	100	96	97	3	3	-	-	-	-
$50,000 PLUS	60	100	57	95	3	5	-	-	-	-
DON'T KNOW	31	100	29	94	2	6	-	-	-	-
REFUSED	53	100	48	91	3	6	1	2	1	2

- INDICATES QUANTITY EQUALS ZERO

QUESTION 66. ABOUT HOW OFTEN DO YOU EXAMINE YOUR BREASTS FOR LUMPS?

DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES	Total		WEEKLY		MONTHLY		1 TO 6 TIMES PER YEAR		6 TO 12 TIMES PER YEAR		NEVER		DON'T KNOW		REFUSED	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Total	849	100	95	11	412	49	220	26	10	1	55	6	25	3	6	1
RACIAL GROUPS																
WHITE	809	100	91	11	394	49	209	26	9	1	53	7	24	3	6	1
NON-WHITE	38	100	3	8	17	45	11	29	1	3	2	5	1	3	-	-
UNKNOWN OR REFUSED	2	100	1	50	1	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AGE GROUPS																
18-29	143	100	5	3	76	53	46	32	-	-	8	6	4	3	-	-
30-34	99	100	6	6	51	52	31	31	2	2	6	6	1	1	-	-
35-39	112	100	12	11	60	54	32	29	1	1	7	6	-	-	-	-
40-49	143	100	13	9	72	50	35	24	3	2	10	7	6	4	-	-
50+	345	100	57	17	149	43	76	22	4	1	24	7	14	4	5	1
DON'T KNOW	1	100	-	-	1	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
REFUSED	6	100	2	33	3	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	17
MARITAL STATUS																
SINGLE	104	100	7	7	49	47	34	33	-	-	10	10	2	2	-	-
MARRIED	472	100	54	11	232	49	124	26	9	2	21	4	16	3	4	1
DIVORCE/SEPARATED	141	100	9	6	82	58	35	25	-	-	10	7	-	-	-	-
WIDOWED	132	100	25	19	49	37	27	20	1	1	14	11	7	5	2	2
EDUCATION																
8TH GRADE OR LESS	35	100	7	20	15	43	6	17	-	-	3	9	-	-	-	-
SOME HIGH SCHOOL	73	100	8	11	36	49	15	21	-	-	4	5	4	5	1	1
HS GRADUATE	320	100	45	14	143	45	83	26	7	2	21	7	8	2	3	1
TECHNICAL SCHOOL GRAD OR SOME COLLEGE	248	100	19	8	130	52	65	26	2	1	18	7	10	4	1	0
COLLEGE GRAD OR PLUS	173	100	16	9	88	51	51	29	1	1	9	5	3	2	1	1
INCOME																
LESS THAN $10,000	145	100	20	14	60	41	38	26	-	-	14	10	6	4	-	-
$10-$15,000	123	100	13	11	70	57	25	20	2	2	6	5	4	3	-	-
$15-$20,000	113	100	13	12	60	53	28	25	2	2	4	4	2	2	-	-
$20-$25,000	97	100	7	7	53	55	25	26	1	1	4	4	5	5	-	-
$25-$35,000	141	100	16	11	67	48	40	28	1	1	9	6	3	2	-	-
$35-$50,000	96	100	11	11	45	47	28	29	2	2	5	5	2	2	-	-
$50,000 PLUS	57	100	3	5	27	47	20	35	-	-	5	9	1	2	1	2
DON'T KNOW	29	100	5	17	10	34	6	21	-	-	5	17	1	3	1	3
REFUSED	48	100	7	15	20	42	10	21	2	4	3	6	1	2	4	8

- INDICATES QUANTITY EQUALS ZERO

AND FINALLY, THESE NEXT FEW QUESTIONS ASK FOR A LITTLE MORE INFORMATION ABOUT YOURSELF.

QUESTION 67. HOW OLD WERE YOU ON YOUR LAST BIRTHDAY?
QUESTION 68. IS YOUR RACE, WOULD YOU SAY...(WHITE, BLACK, ASIAN OR PACIFIC ISLANDER, NATIVE AMERICAN OR OTHER (SPECIFY))?
QUESTION 69. ARE YOU OF HISPANIC ORIGIN, SUCH AS MEXICAN AMERICAN, LATIN AMERICAN, PUERTO RICAN, OR CUBAN?
QUESTION 70. WHAT IS THE HIGHEST GRADE OR YEAR OF SCHOOL YOU COMPLETED? (READ CATEGORIES)
QUESTION 71. ARE YOU CURRENTLY ...(READ EMPLOYMENT STATUS)?
QUESTION 72. ARE YOU CURRENTLY ...(READ MARITAL STATUS)?
QUESTION 74. CODE SEX BASED ON SAMPLING PROCEDURE

DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES	Total	SEX AND AGE GROUPS													
		18-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55-64		65+		N.S.	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Total	1,500	73	76	125	187	131	192	70	115	59	131	116	214	-	3
HISPANIC ETHNICITY															
YES	41	8	9	2	7	6	3	1	1	2	-	1	1	-	-
NO	1,453	65	66	123	178	125	189	69	114	56	131	115	212	-	3
UNKNOWN	3	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
REFUSE	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
RACE															
WHITE	1,428	66	71	120	179	124	184	69	110	55	124	112	205	-	2
NON-WHITE	66	7	5	5	7	6	7	1	5	3	7	4	8	-	-
UNKNOWN OR REFUSED	6	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1
MARITAL STATUS															
SINGLE	234	61	45	35	26	10	24	9	6	1	4	4	8	-	1
MARRIED	871	11	27	75	127	104	129	48	73	47	83	79	65	-	1
DIVORCE/SEPARATED	206	1	4	15	32	17	36	12	29	6	23	8	21	-	-
WIDOWED	189	-	-	-	2	-	3	1	7	5	21	25	120	-	1
EDUCATION															
8TH GRADE OR LESS	72	-	-	-	2	1	3	1	4	5	14	20	21	-	-
SOME HIGH SCHOOL	133	9	9	7	11	5	8	5	10	5	13	16	35	-	-
HS GRADUATE	520	30	33	43	78	26	64	15	36	22	55	35	78	-	2
TECHNICAL SCHOOL GRAD OR SOME COLLEGE	442	25	27	45	49	43	61	26	43	13	28	25	53	-	-
COLLEGE GRAD OR PLUS	332	9	7	30	47	56	56	23	22	14	21	20	27	-	-
REFUSED	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
EMPLOYMENT STATUS															
EMPLOYED FOR WAGES	682	43	45	94	112	96	107	46	60	21	49	4	4	-	1
SELF-EMPLOYED	156	4	5	17	15	27	25	16	14	13	7	8	3	-	-
OUT-OF-WORK MORE THAN 1 YEAR	39	4	1	1	4	3	7	1	6	1	9	-	1	-	-
OUT-OF-WORK LESS THAN 1 YEAR	41	7	2	6	3	3	10	4	1	1	3	-	1	-	-
A HOMEMAKER	167	-	7	-	44	1	39	-	28	-	24	-	24	-	-
A STUDENT	52	15	16	7	8	1	3	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
OR RETIRED	361	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	5	23	39	104	180	-	1
REFUSED	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

QUESTION 73. WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING CATEGORIES BEST DESCRIBES YOUR HOUSEHOLD INCOME FROM ALL SOURCES...(READ CATEGORIES)
QUESTION 74. CODE SEX BASED ON SAMPLING PROCEDURE

DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES	Total	SEX AND AGE GROUPS													
		18-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55-64		65+		N.S.	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Total.....	1,500	73	76	125	187	131	192	70	115	59	131	116	214	-	3
INCOME															
LESS THAN $10,000	249	18	21	8	15	10	11	4	15	6	22	28	86	-	-
$10-$15,000.....	209	17	14	18	22	7	28	7	7	8	27	19	35	-	-
$15-$20,000.....	193	12	12	19	35	10	17	2	11	7	19	23	26	-	-
$20-$25,000.....	177	11	9	27	35	14	23	4	12	6	15	10	10	-	1
$25-$35,000.....	250	6	13	28	36	31	44	17	24	12	17	11	11	-	-
$35-$50,000.....	187	1	3	19	26	30	36	16	18	9	10	11	8	-	-
$50,000 PLUS.....	122	5	2	4	10	24	23	15	12	8	8	6	4	-	1
DON'T KNOW.....	40	2	2	1	2	-	1	-	5	-	7	3	16	-	-
REFUSED.....	73	1	-	1	6	5	9	5	11	3	6	5	18	-	1

- INDICATES QUANTITY EQUALS ZERO

ASK THIS QUESTION ONLY OF FEMALES BETWEEN 18 AND 45 YEARS OF AGE.

QUESTION 75. TO YOUR KNOWLEDGE, ARE YOU NOW PREGNANT?

QUESTION 76. (IF PREGNANT) WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING SOURCES IS THE ONE YOU ARE USING TO PAY FOR YOUR PRENATAL CARE (READ CATEGORIES)?

DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES	Total		YES		NO		DON'T KNOW		REFUSED	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Total.....	455	100	18	4	437	96	-	-	-	-
SOURCE OF PAYMENT FOR PRENATAL CARE										
NOT APPLICABLE....	437	100	-	-	437	100	-	-	-	-
INSURANCE.....	14	100	14	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
INCOME OR SALARY..	3	100	3	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
MEDICAID OR WELFARE.....	1	100	1	100	-	-	-	-	-	-

- INDICATES QUANTITY EQUALS ZERO

QUESTION 77. (IF NOT PREGNANT) ARE YOU CURRENTLY TAKING BIRTH CONTROL PILLS?

DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES	Total		YES		NO		DON'T KNOW		REFUSED	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Total.....	437	100	68	16	367	84	-	-	2	0
AGE GROUPS										
18-24.....	72	100	27	38	45	63	-	-	-	-
25-34.....	175	100	38	22	137	78	-	-	-	-
35-44.....	190	100	3	2	185	97	-	-	2	1

- INDICATES QUANTITY EQUALS ZERO

QUESTION 78. HOW MANY TELEPHONE NUMBERS WILL REACH THIS HOUSEHOLD, INCLUDING THE NUMBER I USED TODAY? (DIFFERENTIATE BETWEEN PHONE NUMBERS AND SETS)

AGE AND SEX	Total	NUMBER OF TELEPHONE LINES				
		1	2	3	4+	NA
Total	1,500	1440	52	5	2	1
MALE						
AGE GROUPS						
18-24	73	63	8	1	1	-
25-34	125	124	1	-	-	-
35-44	131	122	8	1	-	-
45-54	70	68	2	-	-	-
55-64	59	57	2	-	-	-
65+	116	115	1	-	-	-
FEMALE						
AGE GROUPS						
18-24	76	66	9	1	-	-
25-34	187	184	2	1	-	-
35-44	192	184	7	-	-	1
45-54	115	108	7	-	-	-
55-64	131	128	3	-	-	-
65+	214	210	2	1	1	-
N.S	3	3	-	-	-	-

- INDICATES QUANTITY EQUALS ZERO

QUESTION 79. AND FINALLY, WHAT COUNTY DO YOU LIVE IN?

RESIDENT COUNTY	Total	SEX AND AGE GROUPS													
		18-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55-64		65+		N.S.	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Total	1,500	73	76	125	187	131	192	70	115	59	131	116	214	-	3
BAKER	13	-	-	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	-	-
BENTON	51	4	2	7	6	8	5	2	1	3	5	3	4	-	-
CLACKAMAS	113	7	5	4	12	6	19	7	12	5	11	8	17	-	-
CLATSOP	13	1	-	-	2	1	3	1	-	-	-	3	2	-	-
COLUMBIA	17	-	3	-	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	-	-
COOS	36	2	2	4	5	2	5	1	2	2	5	2	3	-	1
CROOK	11	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	3	1	2	-	-
CURRY	20	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	2	1	1	7	5	-	-
DESCHUTES	45	1	2	5	5	3	4	5	4	2	2	4	8	-	-
DOUGLAS	76	2	6	6	12	5	13	9	4	1	3	5	10	-	-
GILLIAM	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
GRANT	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
HARNEY	9	-	1	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	1	1	2	-	-
HOOD RIVER	6	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-
JACKSON	82	3	1	7	9	8	15	3	8	4	9	5	9	-	-
JEFFERSON	9	-	-	2	1	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-
JOSEPHINE	49	-	1	1	2	2	6	4	5	2	3	11	12	-	-
KLAMATH	37	2	1	5	5	3	4	1	4	2	5	3	2	-	-
LAKE	7	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-
LANE	177	16	11	18	22	23	23	4	16	5	13	9	16	-	-
LINCOLN	24	-	2	-	3	1	2	1	1	1	2	4	7	-	-
LINN	55	-	3	4	3	9	9	6	2	3	7	2	7	-	-
MALHEUR	12	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	3	1	3	-	-
MARION	117	3	4	14	16	11	11	3	8	4	8	7	26	-	-
MORROW	3	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
MULTNOMAH	251	16	18	21	43	19	30	9	19	8	24	12	29	-	1
POLK	26	-	2	1	5	1	5	-	4	-	1	2	5	-	-
SHERMAN	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
TILLAMOOK	19	-	-	4	1	1	5	-	-	1	1	1	3	-	1
UMATILLA	31	1	3	-	5	4	2	1	1	2	2	4	6	-	-
UNION	16	2	1	2	1	-	-	1	3	1	2	1	2	-	-
WALLOWA	3	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
WASCO	9	1	-	-	-	2	1	2	-	-	-	1	2	-	-
WASHINGTON	117	7	4	13	16	11	15	4	11	6	8	8	14	-	-
WHEELER	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
YAMHILL	31	2	2	3	2	-	2	3	5	-	4	2	6	-	-
UNKNOWN	7	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	-

- INDICATES QUANTITY EQUALS ZERO

BEHAVIORAL RISK FACTOR SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM
OREGON POINT-IN-TIME STATEWIDE SURVEY DATA, 1988 - WEIGHTED

SEATBELT RISK FACTORS BY DEMOGRAPHICS

	AT RISK FOR LACK OF SEATBELT USAGE (1)						AT RISK FOR LACK OF SEATBELT USAGE (2)							
	AT RISK		NOT AT RISK		UNKNOWN		AT RISK		NOT AT RISK		UNKNOWN		***TOTAL***	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
SEX														
MALE	169	28.5	398	70.7	7	0.8	258	44.2	309	55.0	7	0.8	574	100.0
FEMALE	171	18.6	742	81.2	2	0.2	311	33.7	602	66.1	2	0.2	915	100.0
AGE GROUP														
18-24	39	25.2	110	74.8	.	.	65	42.9	84	57.1	.	.	149	100.0
25-34	62	20.4	248	79.2	2	0.4	107	35.2	203	64.3	2	0.4	312	100.0
35-44	63	21.3	260	78.7	.	.	108	37.0	215	63.0	.	.	323	100.0
45-54	49	25.1	134	73.9	2	1.0	74	35.9	109	63.1	2	1.0	185	100.0
55-64	47	26.1	143	73.9	.	.	80	43.5	110	56.5	.	.	190	100.0
65 +	80	24.8	245	73.6	5	1.6	135	40.0	190	58.4	5	1.6	330	100.0
TOTAL	340	23.4	1140	76.1	9	0.5	569	38.8	911	60.8	9	0.5	1489	100.0

BEHAVIORAL RISK FACTOR SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM
OREGON STATEWIDE SURVEY 1988 DATA - WEIGHTED

HYPERTENSION RISK FACTORS BY SEX AND AGE
AT RISK FOR HYPERTENSION*

	AT RISK		NOT AT RISK		UNKNOWN		TOTAL	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
SEX								
MALE	97	15.3	473	84.2	4	0.5	574	100.0
FEMALE	200	18.7	712	81.0	3	0.3	915	100.0
AGE GROUP								
18-24	7	3.8	142	96.2	-	-	149	100.0
25-34	18	5.8	293	94.0	1	0.2	312	100.0
35-44	26	8.6	295	90.8	2	0.7	323	100.0
45-54	38	18.3	146	81.5	1	0.2	185	100.0
55-64	74	36.3	115	63.3	1	0.5	190	100.0
65+	134	41.4	194	57.7	2	0.8	330	100.0
TOTAL	297	17.1	1185	82.5	7	0.4	1489	100.0

*Respondent reported that (s)he had been informed more than once of high blood pressure, or was on medication, or stated that his/her blood pressure was still high.

BEHAVIORAL RISK FACTOR SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM
OREGON STATEWIDE SURVEY 1988 DATA - WEIGHTED

HYPERTENSION RISK FACTORS BY SEX AND AGE
AT RISK FOR HYPERTENSION*

	AT RISK		NOT AT RISK		UNKNOWN		TOTAL	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
EMPLOYMENT STATUS								
EMPLOYED	75	9.6	605	90.3	1	0.1	681	100.0
SELF EMPLOYED	22	12.0	131	87.5	1	0.6	154	100.0
OUT OF WORK >1 YEAR	11	28.1	27	71.9	-	-	38	100.0
OUT OF WORK <1 YEAR	4	9.9	36	88.4	1	1.8	41	100.0
HOMEMAKER	39	21.4	128	78.6	-	-	167	100.0
STUDENT	2	1.9	50	98.1	-	-	52	100.0
RETIRED	143	41.7	208	57.1	4	1.2	355	100.0
UNKNOWN/REFUSED	1	100.0	-	-	-	-	1	100.0
TOTAL	297	17.1	1185	82.5	7	0.4	1489	100.0

*Respondent reported that (s)he had been informed more than once of high blood pressure, or was on medication, or stated that his/her blood pressure was still high.

BEHAVIORAL RISK FACTOR SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM
OREGON POINT-IN-TIME STATEWIDE SURVEY DATA, 1988 - WEIGHTED

CURRENT BLOOD PRESSURE BY AGE AND SEX

	BP STILL HIGH									
	NORMAL		UNDER CONTROL		STILL HIGH		UNK/REFUSED		***TOTAL***	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
SEX										
MALE	52	40.7	60	49.2	9	8.4	4	1.6	125	100.0
FEMALE	92	40.4	120	45.3	20	9.3	11	5.0	243	100.0
AGE GROUP										
18-24	7	69.5	3	30.5	.	.	.	.	10	100.0
25-34	20	66.9	9	30.1	.	.	1	3.0	30	100.0
35-44	26	52.3	12	28.6	5	13.2	3	5.9	46	100.0
45-54	19	39.2	22	40.1	5	20.7	.	.	46	100.0
55-64	31	34.9	43	54.5	6	4.8	6	5.9	86	100.0
65 +	41	28.9	91	58.0	13	10.1	5	3.0	150	100.0
TOTAL	144	40.5	180	47.1	29	8.9	15	3.5	368	100.0

BEHAVIORAL RISK FACTOR SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM
OREGON POINT-IN-TIME STATEWIDE SURVEY DATA, 1988 - WEIGHTED

MEDICINE CURRENTLY PRESCRIBED FOR HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE BY AGE AND SEX

	MEDICINE PRESCRIBED					
	YES		NO		***TOTAL***	
	**********		**********		**********	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
SEX						
MALE	64	49.3	61	50.7	125	100.0
FEMALE	154	58.4	89	41.6	243	100.0
AGE GROUP						
18-24	.	.	10	100.0	10	100.0
25-34	4	13.5	26	86.5	30	100.0
35-44	11	27.0	35	73.0	46	100.0
45-54	24	41.5	22	58.5	46	100.0
55-64	63	73.5	23	26.5	86	100.0
65 +	116	74.7	34	25.3	150	100.0
TOTAL	218	54.3	150	45.7	368	100.0

BEHAVIORAL RISK FACTOR SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM
OREGON POINT-IN-TIME STATEWIDE SURVEY DATA, 1988 - WEIGHTED

CURRENTLY TAKING MEDICINE FOR HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE BY AGE AND SEX

	TAKING MEDICINE							
	YES		OCCASIONAL USE		NO		***TOTAL***	
	**********		**********		**********		**********	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
SEX								
MALE	60	93.9	4	6.1	.	.	64	100.0
FEMALE	143	94.2	4	1.9	7	3.9	154	100.0
AGE GROUP								
25-34	4	100.0	.	.	.	.	4	100.0
35-44	10	93.1	1	6.9	.	.	11	100.0
45-54	22	95.3	2	4.7	.	.	24	100.0
55-64	60	96.4	.	.	3	3.6	63	100.0
65 +	107	91.9	5	5.9	4	2.2	116	100.0
TOTAL	203	94.1	8	3.6	7	2.3	218	100.0

Respondents who reported that they had been told at least once by a health professional that they had high blood pressure were asked: "Is your blood pressure presently normal or under control or is it still high?"
Oregon, 1988.

age of respondent	Response: normal	under control	still high	total %	total N*
	percent				
18-34	69	31	0	100	39
35-54	50	38	11	100	89
55+	32	60	8	100	225
Total	41	51	8	100	353*

* Fifteen additional respondents stated they didn't know if their blood pressure was normal, under control, or still high.

Note: Unweighted data based on responses to Question 6.

Results of surveys of prevalence, awareness, treatment, and control rates of hypertension, U.S.

Survey Results*

Survey years**	Prevalence (%)	Awareness (%)	Treatment (%)	Control (%)
1971-1972	18	51	36	16
1974-1975	22	64	34	20
1976-1980	18	73	56	34
1982-1984	19	85	74	57

* Prevalence: Population with blood pressure ≥ 160/95mm Hg or on medication
Awareness: Hypertensives informed by physician
Treatment: Hypertensives on medication
Control: Hypertensives with blood pressure < 160/95mm Hg and on medication

** 1971-1972: Data are for persons 25-74 years of age
1974-1975: Data are for persons 25-74 years of age
1976-1980: Data are for persons 18-74 years of age
1982-1984: Data are for persons ≥18 years of age

Data based on National Health and Nutrition Examination Surveys and data from the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institutes seven states demonstration project (National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, unpublished data). ***, ****

*** Roberts, J. Blood pressures levels of persons 18-74 years--United States, 1971-72. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics, 1975 (Vital and health statistics; series 11; no. 150).

**** Roland J, Roberts J. Blood pressure levels and hypertension in persons ages 6-74 years, United States, 1976-1980. Advance Data 1982; 84: 1-12.

BEHAVIORAL RISK FACTOR SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM
OREGON STATEWIDE SURVEY 1988 DATA - WEIGHTED

PHYSICAL ACTIVITY RISK FACTOR BY DEMOGRAPHICS

AT RISK FOR SEDENTARY LIFESTYLE

	AT RISK		NOT AT RISK		***TOTAL***	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
SEX						
MALE	322	55.9	252	44.1	574	100.0
FEMALE	480	50.5	435	49.5	915	100.0
RACE GROUPED						
UNK/REFUSED	3	59.8	2	40.2	5	100.0
WHITE	748	53.1	639	46.9	1387	100.0
BLACK	9	55.1	8	44.9	17	100.0
HISPANIC	19	54.1	14	45.9	33	100.0
OTHER	23	51.9	24	48.1	47	100.0
AGE GROUP						
18-24	67	42.2	82	57.8	149	100.0
25-34	165	55.7	147	44.3	312	100.0
35-44	171	53.6	152	46.4	323	100.0
45-54	97	53.2	88	46.8	185	100.0
55-64	101	55.4	89	44.6	190	100.0
65 +	201	58.4	129	41.6	330	100.0
TOTAL	802	53.1	687	46.9	1489	100.0

BEHAVIORAL RISK FACTOR SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM
OREGON STATEWIDE SURVEY 1988 DATA - WEIGHTED

PHYSICAL ACTIVITY LEVEL BY AGE AND SEX

		PHYSICAL ACTIVITY LEVEL									
		SEDENTARY		IRREGULAR		REGULAR		1990 OBJECTIVE		***TOTAL***	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
SEX	AGE GROUP										
MALE	18-24	11	13.0	20	26.4	37	52.3	5	8.3	73	100.0
	25-34	25	21.0	48	39.7	41	30.6	11	8.7	125	100.0
	35-44	30	25.9	42	31.3	44	32.6	15	10.2	131	100.0
	45-54	22	29.5	25	34.9	20	32.9	3	2.7	70	100.0
	55-64	20	35.1	15	25.2	18	28.8	6	10.8	59	100.0
	65 +	36	31.6	28	22.8	33	28.6	19	17.0	116	100.0
FEMALE	18-24	17	19.8	19	25.1	38	51.1	2	4.0	76	100.0
	25-34	37	20.4	55	30.4	79	41.6	16	7.7	187	100.0
	35-44	53	27.5	46	22.6	80	43.9	13	6.1	192	100.0
	45-54	23	20.8	27	21.6	49	43.5	16	14.1	115	100.0
	55-64	31	24.1	35	26.7	38	27.8	27	21.3	131	100.0
	65 +	80	35.3	57	26.2	46	22.3	31	16.3	214	100.0
TOTAL		385	24.6	417	28.5	523	36.6	164	10.3	1489	100.0

BEHAVIORAL RISK FACTOR SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM
OREGON STATEWIDE SURVEY 1988 DATA - WEIGHTED

OVERWEIGHT BASED ON PERCENT OF MEDIAN AND OVERWEIGHT BASED ON BODY MASS INDEX (BMI)

	AT RISK FOR OVERWEIGHT						AT RISK FOR OVERWEIGHT BASED ON BMI							
	AT RISK		NOT AT RISK		UNKNOWN		AT RISK		NOT AT RISK		UNKNOWN		***TOTAL***	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
SEX														
MALE	147	24.4	422	74.9	5	0.7	122	20.9	448	78.5	4	0.6	574	100.0
FEMALE	219	22.0	665	74.6	31	3.4	188	19.0	698	77.8	29	3.2	915	100.0
RACE GROUPED														
UNK/REFUSED	1	24.2	4	75.8	.	.	1	24.2	4	75.8	.	.	5	100.0
WHITE	344	23.5	1009	74.3	34	2.2	290	20.1	1066	77.9	31	2.0	1387	100.0
BLACK	10	58.0	6	40.1	1	1.9	9	54.3	7	43.8	1	1.9	17	100.0
HISPANIC	4	10.6	29	89.4	.	.	3	8.2	30	91.8	.	.	33	100.0
OTHER	7	12.0	39	86.2	1	1.8	7	12.0	39	86.2	1	1.8	47	100.0
AGE GROUP														
18-24	18	10.7	129	88.6	2	0.7	16	9.8	131	89.6	2	0.7	149	100.0
25-34	55	18.3	251	79.9	6	1.8	50	16.8	256	81.4	6	1.8	312	100.0
35-44	79	25.4	235	72.3	9	2.3	65	20.3	250	77.5	8	2.2	323	100.0
45-54	54	29.0	124	67.2	7	3.8	48	26.6	130	69.6	7	3.8	185	100.0
55-64	73	38.3	117	61.7	.	.	63	33.0	127	67.0	.	.	190	100.0
65 +	87	25.2	231	70.6	12	4.2	68	19.4	252	77.2	10	3.4	330	100.0
TOTAL	366	23.2	1087	74.8	36	2.1	310	19.9	1146	78.2	33	1.9	1489	100.0

BEHAVIORAL RISK FACTOR SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM
OREGON POINT-IN-TIME STATEWIDE SURVEY DATA, 1988 - WEIGHTED

SMOKING STATUS BY AGE AND SEX

		SMOKING STATUS											
		CURRENT		FORMER		NEVER SMOKED		NEVER SMOKED REGULARLY		UNK/REFUSED		***TOTAL***	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
SEX	AGE GROUP												
MALE	18-24	18	22.9	8	12.5	47	64.6	.	.	.	.	73	100.0
	25-34	37	28.8	25	18.8	63	52.4	.	.	.	.	125	100.0
	35-44	30	23.6	39	31.0	60	43.8	2	1.6	.	.	131	100.0
	45-54	21	26.7	25	37.7	24	35.6	.	.	.	.	70	100.0
	55-64	16	27.9	36	60.4	7	11.7	.	.	.	.	59	100.0
	65 +	15	12.6	70	59.2	31	28.2	.	.	.	.	116	100.0
FEMALE	18-24	16	20.1	13	16.4	46	62.1	1	1.3	.	.	76	100.0
	25-34	36	19.5	29	14.5	121	65.5	1	0.6	.	.	187	100.0
	35-44	48	25.1	45	21.2	99	53.7	.	.	.	.	192	100.0
	45-54	32	28.3	24	19.4	59	52.3	.	.	.	.	115	100.0
	55-64	33	23.9	39	31.3	59	44.8	.	.	.	.	131	100.0
	65 +	30	11.7	54	27.2	127	60.1	1	0.3	2	0.7	214	100.0
TOTAL		332	22.5	407	26.8	743	50.3	5	0.3	2	0.1	1489	100.0

BEHAVIORAL RISK FACTOR SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM
OREGON POINT-IN-TIME STATEWIDE SURVEY DATA, 1988 - WEIGHTED

SMOKING STATUS BY AGE AND SEX

	SMOKING STATUS											
	CURRENT		FORMER		NEVER SMOKED		NEVER SMOKED REGULARLY		UNK/REFUSED		***TOTAL***	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
SEX												
MALE	137	24.3	203	33.1	232	42.4	2	0.3	.	.	574	100.0
FEMALE	195	20.8	204	20.9	511	57.8	3	0.4	2	0.1	915	100.0
AGE GROUP												
18-24	34	21.5	21	14.5	93	63.4	1	0.7	.	.	149	100.0
25-34	73	24.2	54	16.6	184	58.9	1	0.3	.	.	312	100.0
35-44	78	24.3	84	26.2	159	48.7	2	0.8	.	.	323	100.0
45-54	53	27.5	49	28.4	83	44.1	.	.	.	.	185	100.0
55-64	49	25.8	75	45.2	66	29.0	.	.	.	.	190	100.0
65 +	45	12.1	124	40.8	158	46.5	1	0.2	2	0.4	330	100.0
TOTAL	332	22.5	407	26.8	743	50.3	5	0.3	2	0.1	1489	100.0

BEHAVIORAL RISK FACTOR SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM
OREGON POINT-IN-TIME STATEWIDE SURVEY DATA, 1988 - WEIGHTED

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION IN THE PAST MONTH BY AGE AND SEX

		ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES IN PAST MONTH					
		YES		NO		***TOTAL***	
		**********		**********		**********	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
SEX	AGE GROUP						
MALE	18-24	53	69.7	20	30.3	73	100.0
	25-34	92	71.2	33	28.8	125	100.0
	35-44	92	69.9	39	30.1	131	100.0
	45-54	46	63.7	24	36.3	70	100.0
	55-64	31	50.5	28	49.5	59	100.0
	65 +	56	47.6	60	52.4	116	100.0
FEMALE	18-24	55	68.5	21	31.5	76	100.0
	25-34	102	54.3	85	45.7	187	100.0
	35-44	111	56.8	81	43.2	192	100.0
	45-54	62	50.6	53	49.4	115	100.0
	55-64	57	42.2	74	57.8	131	100.0
	65 +	64	30.9	150	69.1	214	100.0
TOTAL		821	57.1	668	42.9	1489	100.0

BEHAVIORAL RISK FACTOR SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM
OREGON POINT-IN-TIME STATEWIDE SURVEY DATA, 1988 - WEIGHTED

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION IN THE PAST MONTH BY AGE AND SEX

	ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES IN PAST MONTH					
	YES		NO		***TOTAL***	
	**********		**********		**********	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
SEX						
MALE	370	63.8	204	36.2	574	100.0
FEMALE	451	50.9	464	49.1	915	100.0
AGE GROUP						
18-24	108	69.1	41	30.9	149	100.0
25-34	194	62.8	118	37.2	312	100.0
35-44	203	63.4	120	36.6	323	100.0
45-54	108	57.0	77	43.0	185	100.0
55-64	88	46.1	102	53.9	190	100.0
65 +	120	38.0	210	62.0	330	100.0
TOTAL	821	57.1	668	42.9	1489	100.0

BEHAVIORAL RISK FACTOR SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM
OREGON POINT-IN-TIME STATEWIDE SURVEY DATA, 1988 - WEIGHTED

TOTAL NUMBER OF DRINKS A MONTH BY AGE AND SEX
DENOMINATOR IS PERSON WHO REPORTED DRINKING IN THE PAST MONTH

TOTAL NUMBER ALL DRINKS A MONTH

		UNK/REFUSED		<10 A MONTH		10-20 A MONTH		21-40 A MONTH		41-59 A MONTH		60 + A MONTH		***TOTAL***	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
SEX	AGE GROUP														
MALE	18-24	.	.	14	28.9	4	9.4	19	37.9	10	16.6	6	7.2	53	100.0
	25-34	.	.	33	40.5	24	24.5	15	14.7	7	7.4	13	12.9	92	100.0
	35-44	1	1.1	35	36.0	12	11.8	19	21.9	6	6.7	19	22.5	92	100.0
	45-54	1	1.1	16	33.3	10	26.9	9	17.2	4	7.5	6	14.0	46	100.0
	55-64	.	.	6	17.9	5	14.3	12	41.1	2	7.1	6	19.6	31	100.0
	65 +	.	.	15	27.6	11	20.4	14	27.6	5	7.1	11	17.3	56	100.0
FEMALE	18-24	.	.	33	60.8	12	21.0	7	14.2	2	2.9	1	1.0	55	100.0
	25-34	1	1.1	61	60.3	20	21.2	12	10.3	3	3.3	5	3.8	102	100.0
	35-44	2	1.5	65	58.4	26	22.5	13	12.8	2	2.0	3	2.9	111	100.0
	45-54	2	5.2	31	45.0	11	21.8	7	10.5	8	13.1	3	4.4	62	100.0
	55-64	2	3.1	22	41.2	14	22.7	10	16.5	6	12.4	3	4.1	57	100.0
	65 +	3	5.5	28	46.2	12	16.5	18	27.5	1	1.1	2	3.3	64	100.0
TOTAL		12	1.2	359	42.8	161	19.5	155	19.9	56	7.2	78	9.4	821	100.0

BEHAVIORAL RISK FACTOR SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM
OREGON POINT-IN-TIME STATEWIDE SURVEY DATA, 1988 - WEIGHTED

TOTAL NUMBER OF DRINKS A MONTH BY AGE AND SEX
DENOMINATOR IS PERSON WHO REPORTED DRINKING IN THE PAST MONTH

TOTAL NUMBER ALL DRINKS A MONTH

	UNK/REFUSED		<10 A MONTH		10-20 A MONTH		21-40 A MONTH		41-59 A MONTH		60 + A MONTH		***TOTAL***	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
SEX														
MALE	2	0.3	119	32.9	66	18.1	88	24.8	34	9.0	61	14.8	370	100.0
FEMALE	10	2.1	240	54.6	95	21.1	67	14.2	22	5.0	17	3.1	451	100.0
AGE GROUP														
18-24	.	.	47	44.9	16	15.2	26	26.1	12	9.8	7	4.1	108	100.0
25-34	1	0.5	94	49.0	44	23.1	27	12.8	10	5.6	18	9.0	194	100.0
35-44	3	1.3	100	45.9	38	16.5	32	17.9	8	4.6	22	13.8	203	100.0
45-54	3	3.0	47	38.6	21	24.6	16	14.2	12	10.0	9	9.6	108	100.0
55-64	2	1.5	28	29.0	19	18.3	22	29.3	8	9.6	9	12.2	88	100.0
65 +	3	2.6	43	36.2	23	18.6	32	27.5	6	4.3	13	10.8	120	100.0
TOTAL	12	1.2	359	42.8	161	19.5	155	19.9	56	7.2	78	9.4	821	100.0

BEHAVIORAL RISK FACTOR SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM
OREGON POINT-IN-TIME STATEWIDE SURVEY DATA, 1988 - WEIGHTED

HOW MANY TIMES DURING THE PAST MONTH DID YOU
HAVE 5 OR MORE DRINKS ON AN OCCASION

FIVE OR MORE DRINKS ON AN OCCASION

		NONE		ONLY ONCE		TWICE		3 TO 4 TIMES		5 + TIMES		UNK/REFUSED		***TOTAL***	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
SEX	AGE GROUP														
MALE	18-24	19	37.4	10	21.3	10	18.7	7	9.8	6	9.4	1	3.4	53	100.0
	25-34	55	63.8	15	15.3	8	8.6	5	4.3	9	8.0	.	.	92	100.0
	35-44	52	53.4	16	16.9	1	1.1	8	10.1	14	18.0	1	0.6	92	100.0
	45-54	33	74.2	5	7.5	1	2.2	5	11.8	2	4.3	.	.	46	100.0
	55-64	18	57.1	8	26.8	.	.	.	.	5	16.1	.	.	31	100.0
	65 +	47	87.8	2	2.0	.	.	3	3.1	3	6.1	1	1.0	56	100.0
FEMALE	18-24	42	76.5	4	8.3	5	9.3	2	2.9	2	2.9	.	.	55	100.0
	25-34	86	87.0	10	8.7	1	0.5	2	2.2	3	1.6	.	.	102	100.0
	35-44	101	90.2	5	4.9	4	3.9	1	1.0	.	.	.	.	111	100.0
	45-54	58	94.8	3	4.4	.	.	1	0.9	.	.	.	.	62	100.0
	55-64	51	90.7	3	5.2	1	2.1	1	1.0	.	.	1	1.0	57	100.0
	65 +	63	97.8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2.2	64	100.0
TOTAL		625	72.7	81	11.2	31	5.0	35	4.4	44	6.0	5	0.6	821	100.0

BEHAVIORAL RISK FACTOR SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM
OREGON POINT-IN-TIME STATEWIDE SURVEY DATA, 1988 - WEIGHTED

HOW MANY TIMES DURING THE PAST MONTH DID YOU
HAVE 5 OR MORE DRINKS ON AN OCCASION

FIVE OR MORE DRINKS ON AN OCCASION

	NONE		ONLY ONCE		TWICE		3 TO 4 TIMES		5 + TIMES		UNK/REFUSED		***TOTAL***	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
SEX														
MALE	224	60.0	56	15.5	20	6.6	28	6.8	39	10.2	3	0.9	370	100.0
FEMALE	401	87.7	25	6.1	11	3.1	7	1.6	5	1.1	2	0.3	451	100.0
AGE GROUP														
18-24	61	56.9	14	14.8	15	14.0	9	6.4	8	6.2	1	1.7	108	100.0
25-34	141	73.8	25	12.5	9	5.1	7	3.4	12	5.2	.	.	194	100.0
35-44	153	69.8	21	11.5	5	2.4	9	6.1	14	10.0	1	0.3	203	100.0
45-54	91	83.5	8	6.1	1	1.2	6	6.9	2	2.4	.	.	108	100.0
55-64	69	73.2	11	16.4	1	1.0	1	0.5	5	8.4	1	0.5	88	100.0
65 +	110	92.4	2	1.1	.	.	3	1.6	3	3.3	2	1.6	120	100.0
TOTAL	625	72.7	81	11.2	31	5.0	35	4.4	44	6.0	5	0.6	821	100.0

BEHAVIORAL RISK FACTOR SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM
OREGON POINT-IN-TIME STATEWIDE SURVEY DATA, 1988 - WEIGHTED

HOW MANY TIMES IN THE PAST MONTH HAVE YOU
DRIVEN WHEN YOU HAVE HAD PREHAPS TOO MUCH TO DRINK ?

DRINK AND DRIVE

		NONE		ONLY ONCE		TWICE		3 TO 4 TIMES		5 + TIMES		UNK/REFUSED		***TOTAL***	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
SEX	AGE GROUP														
MALE	18-24	48	94.0	3	4.3	2	1.7	.	.	.	.	.	.	53	100.0
	25-34	83	93.3	6	4.3	.	.	1	0.6	2	1.8	.	.	92	100.0
	35-44	84	91.0	6	6.7	.	.	1	1.1	1	1.1	.	.	92	100.0
	45-54	44	96.8	1	1.1	1	2.2	.	.	.	.	.	.	46	100.0
	55-64	29	92.9	2	7.1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	31	100.0
	65 +	52	93.9	2	3.1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	3.1	56	100.0
FEMALE	18-24	52	96.4	2	1.6	1	2.0	.	.	.	.	.	.	55	100.0
	25-34	98	97.3	3	2.2	.	.	1	0.5	.	.	.	.	102	100.0
	35-44	107	97.1	2	1.5	.	.	1	1.0	.	.	1	0.5	111	100.0
	45-54	59	94.8	3	5.2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	62	100.0
	55-64	57	100.0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	57	100.0
	65 +	63	98.9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1.1	64	100.0
TOTAL		776	95.2	30	3.3	4	0.5	4	0.3	3	0.4	4	0.3	821	100.0

BEHAVIORAL RISK FACTOR SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM
OREGON POINT-IN-TIME STATEWIDE SURVEY DATA, 1988 - WEIGHTED

HOW MANY TIMES IN THE PAST MONTH HAVE YOU
DRIVEN WHEN YOU HAVE HAD PREHAPS TOO MUCH TO DRINK ?

DRINK AND DRIVE

	NONE		ONLY ONCE		TWICE		3 TO 4 TIMES		5 + TIMES		UNK/REFUSED		***TOTAL***	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
SEX														
MALE	340	93.5	20	4.5	3	0.6	2	0.4	3	0.7	2	0.3	370	100.0
FEMALE	436	97.2	10	1.8	1	0.4	2	0.3	.	.	2	0.2	451	100.0
AGE GROUP														
18-24	100	95.2	5	2.9	3	1.8	.	.	.	.	.	.	108	100.0
25-34	181	95.0	9	3.4	.	.	2	0.6	2	1.0	.	.	194	100.0
35-44	191	93.7	8	4.4	.	.	2	1.1	1	0.6	1	0.2	203	100.0
45-54	103	95.9	4	3.0	1	1.2	.	.	.	.	.	.	108	100.0
55-64	86	96.3	2	3.7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	88	100.0
65 +	115	96.2	2	1.6	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2.1	120	100.0
TOTAL	776	95.2	30	3.3	4	0.5	4	0.3	3	0.4	4	0.3	821	100.0

BEHAVIORAL RISK FACTOR SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM
OREGON POINT-IN-TIME STATEWIDE SURVEY DATA, 1988 - WEIGHTED

ALCOHOL RISK FACTORS BY DEMOGRAPHICS

	AT RISK FOR CHRONIC DRINKING				AT RISK FOR DRINKING AND DRIVING							
	AT RISK		NOT AT RISK		AT RISK		NOT AT RISK		UNKNOWN		***TOTAL***	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
SEX												
MALE	61	9.5	513	90.5	28	4.0	544	95.8	2	0.2	574	100.0
FEMALE	17	1.6	898	98.4	13	1.3	900	98.6	2	0.1	915	100.0
AGE GROUP												
18-24	7	2.8	142	97.2	8	3.3	141	96.7	.	.	149	100.0
25-34	18	5.6	294	94.4	13	3.1	299	96.9	.	.	312	100.0
35-44	22	8.7	301	91.3	11	3.9	311	96.0	1	0.1	323	100.0
45-54	9	5.5	176	94.5	5	2.4	180	97.6	.	.	185	100.0
55-64	9	5.6	181	94.4	2	1.7	188	98.3	.	.	190	100.0
65 +	13	4.1	317	95.9	2	0.6	325	98.6	3	0.8	330	100.0
TOTAL	78	5.4	1411	94.6	41	2.6	1444	97.2	4	0.2	1489	100.0

BEHAVIORAL RISK FACTOR SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM
OREGON POINT-IN-TIME STATEWIDE SURVEY DATA, 1988 - WEIGHTED

ALCOHOL RISK FACTORS BY DEMOGRAPHICS

		AT RISK FOR CHRONIC DRINKING				AT RISK FOR DRINKING AND DRIVING							
		AT RISK		NOT AT RISK		AT RISK		NOT AT RISK		UNKNOWN		***TOTAL***	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
SEX	AGE GROUP												
MALE	18-24	6	5.0	67	95.0	5	4.2	68	95.8	.	.	73	100.0
	25-34	13	9.2	112	90.8	9	4.8	116	95.2	.	.	125	100.0
	35-44	19	15.7	112	84.3	8	6.3	123	93.7	.	.	131	100.0
	45-54	6	8.9	64	91.1	2	2.1	68	97.9	.	.	70	100.0
	55-64	6	9.9	53	90.1	2	3.6	57	96.4	.	.	59	100.0
	65 +	11	8.3	105	91.7	2	1.5	112	97.1	2	1.5	116	100.0
FEMALE	18-24	1	0.7	75	99.3	3	2.5	73	97.5	.	.	76	100.0
	25-34	5	2.1	182	97.9	4	1.5	183	98.5	.	.	187	100.0
	35-44	3	1.7	189	98.3	3	1.4	188	98.3	1	0.3	192	100.0
	45-54	3	2.2	112	97.8	3	2.6	112	97.4	.	.	115	100.0
	55-64	3	1.7	128	98.3	.	.	131	100.0	.	.	131	100.0
	65 +	2	1.0	212	99.0	.	.	213	99.7	1	0.3	214	100.0
TOTAL		78	5.4	1411	94.6	41	2.6	1444	97.2	4	0.2	1489	100.0

BEHAVIORAL RISK FACTOR SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM
OREGON POINT-IN-TIME STATEWIDE SURVEY DATA, 1988 - WEIGHTED

ALCOHOL RISK FACTORS BY DEMOGRAPHICS

	AT RISK FOR CHRONIC DRINKING				AT RISK FOR DRINKING AND DRIVING							
	AT RISK		NOT AT RISK		AT RISK		NOT AT RISK		UNKNOWN		***TOTAL***	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
MARITAL STATUS												
MARRIED	42	4.8	826	95.2	16	1.7	851	98.2	1	0.1	868	100.0
DIVORCED	12	11.3	159	88.7	5	4.1	166	95.9	.	.	171	100.0
WIDOWED	7	4.4	177	95.6	2	1.6	180	97.4	2	1.0	184	100.0
SEPARATED	2	7.2	31	92.8	2	4.6	31	95.4	.	.	33	100.0
NEVER MARRIED	10	3.6	180	96.4	12	4.5	177	95.3	1	0.1	190	100.0
UNMARRIED COUPLE	5	12.6	38	87.4	4	7.3	39	92.7	.	.	43	100.0
TOTAL	78	5.4	1411	94.6	41	2.6	1444	97.2	4	0.2	1489	100.0

BEHAVIORAL RISK FACTOR SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM
OREGON POINT-IN-TIME STATEWIDE SURVEY DATA, 1988 - WEIGHTED

ALCOHOL RISK FACTORS BY DEMOGRAPHICS

	AT RISK FOR CHRONIC DRINKING				AT RISK FOR DRINKING AND DRIVING							
	AT RISK		NOT AT RISK		AT RISK		NOT AT RISK		UNKNOWN		***TOTAL***	
	**********		**********		**********		**********		**********		**********	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
INCOME LEVEL												
<$10,000	5	2.6	239	97.4	5	2.4	238	97.4	1	0.2	244	100.0
$10-$15,000	10	3.6	199	96.4	7	2.8	200	96.8	2	0.5	209	100.0
$15-$20,000	11	5.2	182	94.8	5	2.0	180	98.0	.	.	193	100.0
$20-$25,000	8	3.5	168	96.5	6	2.5	169	97.0	1	0.5	176	100.0
$25-$35,000	15	6.7	235	93.3	7	2.5	243	97.5	.	.	250	100.0
$35-$50,000	19	11.5	168	88.5	4	2.6	183	97.4	.	.	187	100.0
UNK/REFUSED	4	3.5	105	96.5	1	0.9	108	99.1	.	.	109	100.0
>$50,000	6	5.0	115	95.0	6	5.3	115	94.7	.	.	121	100.0
TOTAL	78	5.4	1411	94.6	41	2.6	1444	97.2	4	0.2	1489	100.0

BEHAVIORAL RISK FACTOR SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM
OREGON POINT-IN-TIME STATEWIDE SURVEY DATA, 1988 - WEIGHTED

ALCOHOL RISK FACTORS BY DEMOGRAPHICS

	AT RISK FOR CHRONIC DRINKING				AT RISK FOR DRINKING AND DRIVING							
	AT RISK		NOT AT RISK		AT RISK		NOT AT RISK		UNKNOWN		***TOTAL***	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
EDUCATION LEVEL												
<9TH GRADE	2	2.7	69	97.3	.	.	70	99.1	1	0.9	71	100.0
SOME HIGH SCHOOL	3	2.9	130	97.1	3	2.1	130	97.9	.	.	133	100.0
HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	20	3.8	495	96.2	7	1.2	507	98.7	1	0.1	515	100.0
SOME TECHNICAL SCHOOL	.	.	24	100.0	.	.	24	100.0	.	.	24	100.0
TECHNICAL SCHOOL GRADUATE	1	3.3	17	96.7	1	4.6	17	95.4	.	.	18	100.0
SOME COLLEGE	31	7.8	365	92.2	19	4.4	375	95.3	2	0.3	396	100.0
COLLEGE GRADUATE	11	6.3	205	93.7	6	3.1	210	96.9	.	.	216	100.0
POST GRADUATE	10	8.0	106	92.0	5	3.7	111	96.3	.	.	116	100.0
TOTAL	78	5.4	1411	94.6	41	2.6	1444	97.2	4	0.2	1489	100.0

BEHAVIORAL RISK FACTOR SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM
OREGON POINT-IN-TIME STATEWIDE SURVEY DATA, 1988 - WEIGHTED

ACUTE DRINKING RISK FACTORS BY DEMOGRAPHICS

AT RISK FOR ACUTE DRINKING

	AT RISK		NOT AT RISK		ONKNOWN		***TOTAL***	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
SEX								
MALE	143	25.0	428	74.5	3	0.6	574	100.0
FEMALE	48	6.1	865	93.7	2	0.2	915	100.0
AGE GROUP								
18-24	46	28.6	102	70.3	1	1.2	149	100.0
25-34	53	16.5	259	83.5	.	.	312	100.0
35-44	49	19.0	273	80.8	1	0.2	323	100.0
45-54	17	9.4	168	90.6	.	.	185	100.0
55-64	18	12.1	171	87.6	1	0.2	190	100.0
65 +	8	2.3	320	97.1	2	0.6	330	100.0
TOTAL	191	15.2	1293	84.4	5	0.4	1489	100.0

BEHAVIORAL RISK FACTOR SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM
OREGON POINT-IN-TIME STATEWIDE SURVEY DATA, 1988 - WEIGHTED

ACUTE DRINKING RISK FACTORS BY DEMOGRAPHICS

AT RISK FOR ACUTE DRINKING

		AT RISK		NOT AT RISK		UNKNOWN		***TOTAL***	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
SEX	AGE GROUP								
MALE	18-24	33	41.2	39	56.4	1	2.4	73	100.0
	25-34	37	25.8	88	74.2	.	.	125	100.0
	35-44	39	32.2	91	67.4	1	0.4	131	100.0
	45-54	13	16.4	57	83.6	.	.	70	100.0
	55-64	13	21.6	46	78.4	.	.	59	100.0
	65 +	8	5.3	107	94.2	1	0.5	116	100.0
FEMALE	18-24	13	16.1	63	83.9	.	.	76	100.0
	25-34	16	7.1	171	92.9	.	.	187	100.0
	35-44	10	5.6	182	94.4	.	.	192	100.0
	45-54	4	2.6	111	97.4	.	.	115	100.0
	55-64	5	3.5	125	96.1	1	0.4	131	100.0
	65 +	.	.	213	99.3	1	0.7	214	100.0
TOTAL		191	15.2	1293	84.4	5	0.4	1489	100.0

BEHAVIORAL RISK FACTOR SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM
OREGON STATEWIDE SURVEY 1988 DATA - WEIGHTED

ACUTE DRINKING RISK FACTORS BY DEMOGRAPHICS

AT RISK FOR ACUTE DRINKING

	AT RISK		NOT AT RISK		UNKNOWN		***TOTAL***	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
MARITAL STATUS								
MARRIED	81	10.1	785	89.8	2	0.1	868	100.0
DIVORCED	30	22.4	141	77.6	.	.	171	100.0
WIDOWED	8	6.2	174	92.8	2	0.9	184	100.0
SEPARATED	6	24.0	27	76.0	.	.	33	100.0
NEVER MARRIED	52	31.2	137	67.5	1	1.3	190	100.0
UNMARRIED COUPLE	14	35.2	29	64.8	.	.	43	100.0
TOTAL	191	15.2	1293	84.4	5	0.4	1489	100.0

BEHAVIORAL RISK FACTOR SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM
OREGON POINT-IN-TIME STATEWIDE SURVEY DATA, 1988 - WEIGHTED

ACUTE DRINKING RISK FACTORS BY DEMOGRAPHICS

	AT RISK FOR ACUTE DRINKING							
	AT RISK		NOT AT RISK		UNKNOWN		***TOTAL***	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
EMPLOYMENT STATUS								
EMPLOYED	130	20.8	549	78.8	2	0.5	681	100.0
SELF EMPLOYED	16	10.2	137	89.2	1	0.6	154	100.0
OUT OF WORK >1 YEAR	5	21.9	33	78.1	.	.	38	100.0
OUT OF WORK <1 YEAR	8	29.7	33	70.3	.	.	41	100.0
HOMEMAKER	8	5.3	159	94.7	.	.	167	100.0
STUDENT	9	14.8	43	85.2	.	.	52	100.0
RETIRED	14	5.2	339	94.4	2	0.3	355	100.0
UNK/REFUSED	1	100.0	.	.	.	.	1	100.0
TOTAL	191	15.2	1293	84.4	5	0.4	1489	100.0

BEHAVIORAL RISK FACTOR SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM
OREGON POINT-IN-TIME STATEWIDE SURVEY DATA, 1988 - WEIGHTED

ACUTE DRINKING RISK FACTORS BY DEMOGRAPHICS

AT RISK FOR ACUTE DRINKING

	AT RISK		NOT AT RISK		UNKNOWN		***TOTAL***	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
EDUCATION LEVEL								
<9TH GRADE	3	5.5	66	92.8	2	1.7	71	100.0
SOME HIGH SCHOOL	17	19.5	116	80.5	.	.	133	100.0
HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	58	13.2	454	85.9	3	0.9	515	100.0
SOME TECHNICAL SCHOOL	1	4.0	23	96.0	.	.	24	100.0
TECHNICAL SCHOOL GRADUATE	3	18.8	15	81.2	.	.	18	100.0
SOME COLLEGE	64	17.9	332	82.1	.	.	396	100.0
COLLEGE GRADUATE	29	16.3	187	83.7	.	.	216	100.0
POST GRADUATE	16	13.6	100	86.4	.	.	116	100.0
TOTAL	191	15.2	1293	84.4	5	0.4	1489	100.0

BEHAVIORAL RISK FACTOR SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM
OREGON STATEWIDE SURVEY 1988 DATA - WEIGHTED

TOTALS FOR DRINK AND DRIVE

DRINK AND DRIVE

	NONE		ONLY ONCE		TWICE		3 TO 4 TIMES		5 + TIMES		UNK/REFUSED		***TOTAL***	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
SEX														
MALE	340	93.5	20	4.5	3	0.6	2	0.4	3	0.7	2	0.3	370	100.0
FEMALE	436	97.2	10	1.8	1	0.4	2	0.3	.	.	2	0.2	451	100.0
AGE GROUP														
18-24	100	95.2	5	2.9	3	1.8	.	.	.	.	.	.	108	100.0
25-34	181	95.0	9	3.4	.	.	2	0.6	2	1.0	.	.	194	100.0
35-44	191	93.7	8	4.4	.	.	2	1.1	1	0.6	1	0.2	203	100.0
45-54	103	95.9	4	3.0	1	1.2	.	.	.	.	.	.	108	100.0
55-64	86	96.3	2	3.7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	88	100.0
65 +	115	96.2	2	1.6	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2.1	120	100.0
TOTAL	776	95.2	30	3.3	4	0.5	4	0.3	3	0.4	4	0.3	821	100.0

BEHAVIORAL RISK FACTOR SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM
OREGON STATEWIDE SURVEY 1988 DATA - WEIGHTED

TOTALS FOR HAVE YOU EVER HAD YOUR BLOOD CHOLESTEROL CHECKED

	EVER HAD BLOOD CHOLESTEROL CHECKED							
	YES		NO		UNKNOWN		***TOTAL***	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
SEX								
MALE	284	46.6	269	49.7	21	3.7	574	100.0
FEMALE	528	52.7	360	44.5	27	2.8	915	100.0
AGE GROUP								
18-24	30	20.8	115	76.1	4	3.1	149	100.0
25-34	97	29.7	210	68.8	5	1.5	312	100.0
35-44	170	51.3	144	44.8	9	3.9	323	100.0
45-54	121	66.6	60	31.9	4	1.6	185	100.0
55-64	147	75.9	37	19.7	6	4.4	190	100.0
65 +	247	76.6	63	17.5	20	5.8	330	100.0
TOTAL	812	49.8	629	47.0	48	3.2	1489	100.0

BEHAVIORAL RISK FACTOR SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM
OREGON STATEWIDE SURVEY 1988 DATA - WEIGHTED

TOTALS FOR TOLD CHOLESTEROL LEVEL IN NUMBERS

	EVER TOLD BLOOD CHOLESTEROL LEVEL							
	YES		NO		UNKNOWN		***TOTAL***	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
SEX								
MALE	176	60.7	95	34.5	13	4.8	284	100.0
FEMALE	336	63.3	167	32.3	25	4.4	528	100.0
AGE GROUP								
18-24	17	54.4	13	45.6	.	.	30	100.0
25-34	60	61.1	29	29.8	8	9.1	97	100.0
35-44	125	75.6	41	22.7	4	1.7	170	100.0
45-54	75	58.4	41	37.8	5	3.9	121	100.0
55-64	91	61.7	48	31.9	8	6.4	147	100.0
65 +	144	59.0	90	36.9	13	4.1	247	100.0
TOTAL	512	62.1	262	33.3	38	4.6	812	100.0

BEHAVIORAL RISK FACTOR SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM
OREGON STATEWIDE SURVEY 1988 DATA - WEIGHTED

TOTALS FOR BLOOD CHOLESTEROL LEVEL

	BLOOD CHOLESTEROL LEVEL									
	001 - 200		201 - 400		401 - 600		UNK/REFUSED		***TOTAL***	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
SEX										
MALE	35	18.9	42	24.1	1	0.5	98	56.5	176	100.0
FEMALE	65	21.3	70	21.1	.	.	201	57.6	336	100.0
AGE GROUP										
18-24	3	17.9	.	.	.	.	14	82.1	17	100.0
25-34	17	29.4	4	8.9	.	.	39	61.7	60	100.0
35-44	21	15.7	22	21.5	.	.	82	62.8	125	100.0
45-54	22	26.9	17	27.1	.	.	36	46.0	75	100.0
55-64	12	16.0	32	32.9	.	.	47	51.1	91	100.0
65 +	25	17.8	37	25.9	1	0.9	81	55.4	144	100.0
TOTAL	100	20.2	112	22.4	1	0.2	299	57.1	512	100.0

Distribution of total plasma cholesterol (mg/dl) by age and sex, based on 11 North American populations, whites only, observations prior to 1980*

	MALES								FEMALES							
	Overall Mean ±	Percentiles							Overall Mean ±	Percentiles						
Age		5	10	25	50	75	90	95		5	10	25	50	75	90	95
0-4	154.6 ± 1.8	114	125	137	151	171	186	203	156.0 ± 2.0	112	120	139	156	172	189	200
5-9	159.9 ± 0.7	121	130	143	159	175	191	203	163.7 ± 0.7	126	134	146	163	179	195	205
10-14	157.6 ± 0.5	119	127	140	155	173	190	202	159.6 ± 0.5	124	131	144	158	174	190	201
15-19	149.9 ± 0.6	113	120	132	146	165	183	197	157.6 ± 0.6	120	127	140	155	172	191	203
20-24	166.5 ± 1.0	124	130	146	165	186	204	218	171.7 ± 0.8	125	134	149	170	190	214	228
25-29	182.2 ± 0.8	133	143	159	178	202	227	244	175.8 ± 0.6	130	140	155	173	193	216	229
30-34	192.2 ± 0.7	138	148	167	190	213	239	254	179.0 ± 0.7	131	141	158	176	196	222	238
35-39	201.3 ± 0.8	146	157	176	197	223	249	270	186.4 ± 0.7	141	148	164	183	205	228	245
40-44	206.5 ± 0.8	151	163	182	203	228	250	268	195.0 ± 0.8	147	155	171	192	215	237	253
45-49	212.2 ± 0.8	158	169	188	210	234	258	276	204.5 ± 0.8	152	161	178	201	226	251	268
50-54	212.7 ± 0.8	158	169	187	210	235	261	277	217.9 ± 0.8	163	173	192	215	240	266	285
55-59	213.9 ± 1.0	156	167	189	212	235	262	276	226.3 ± 0.9	169	181	200	223	248	276	294
60-64	213.0 ± 1.2	159	171	188	210	235	259	276	228.6 ± 1.2	173	183	202	226	252	278	296
65-69	212.6 ± 1.3	158	170	190	210	233	258	274	229.9 ± 1.4	171	183	205	226	252	277	297
70+	206.8 ± 1.2	151	162	182	205	229	252	270	226.0 ± 1.4	167	180	199	224	251	276	288

Note: Cholesterol levels (mg/dl) which exceed the 75th percentile may indicate "moderate risk;" those which exceed the 90th percentile may indicate "high risk."

* Based on the Lipid Research Clinic prevalence study (North America). From Tables 6 and 7 of NIH publication No. 80-1527, July 1980.

Table B.11.1. Distribution of U.S. population according to JNC III[1] hypertension categories, by race, sex, and category: United States, 1976-803.[2]

High blood pressure category	all	white adults	African American adults	men	women	white		African American	
						men	women	men	women
Normal	66.4	67.2	59.5	60.0	72.1	60.5	73.3	54.8	63.4
High normal	7.2	7.2	7.3	9.1	5.5	9.0	5.6	9.5	5.5
Elevated blood pressure:									
Total	26.4	25.6	33.2	30.9	22.3	30.5	21.1	35.8	31.1
mild high blood pressure	14.9	14.4	19.1	18.6	11.6	18.4	10.7	20.8	17.8
moderate high blood pressure	1.6	1.4	3.1	1.9	1.4	1.8	1.1	2.9	3.2
severe high blood pressure	0.6	0.5	1.4	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.4	2.1	0.8
borderline isolated systolic hypertension	7.7	7.8	7.7	8.4	7.1	8.4	7.2	8.7	6.9
isolated systolic hypertension	1.5	1.5	1.9	1.3	1.8	1.3	1.7	1.2	2.3
Elevated blood pressure or medicated:	29.7	28.8	38.2	32.9	26.8	32.5	25.4	38.0	38.4

Table B.11.2. Prevalence rates for mild, moderate, and severe hypertension combined, based on JNC III definitions, by race, sex, and age: United States, 1976-80[2]

Age	white				African American			
	men		women		men		women	
	Rate[3]	SE[4]	Rate	SE	Rate	SE	Rate	SE
18-24 years	16.0	1.87	2.0	0.50	10.8	2.37	8.0	2.14
25-34 years	20.6	1.99	4.4	0.79	23.3	3.03	12.2	3.05
35-44 years	25.3	2.64	14.9	1.33	41.8	7.99	31.1	4.24
45-54 years	40.0	2.23	29.1	2.44	51.6	6.34	53.7	4.88
55-64 years	46.0	2.30	41.3	2.63	62.9	5.08	59.0	3.47
65-74 years	53.0	2.53	56.2	2.11	58.5	3.38	66.5	5.29

1. Joint National Committee on Detection, Evaluation, and Treatment of High Blood Pressure
2. National Center for Health Statistics, Drizd T, Dannenborg AL, Engel A, editors: Data from the National Health Survey, blood pressure levels in persons 18-74 years of age in 1976-80 and trends in blood pressure from 1960 to 1980 in the United States. Vital and Health Statistics, Series 11, No. 234. DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 86-1684.
3. Rates are per 100.
4. Standard error

BEHAVIORAL RISK FACTOR SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM
OREGON POINT-IN-TIME STATEWIDE SURVEY DATA, 1988 - WEIGHTED

EVER TOLD BY A DOCTOR THAT YOU HAVE DIABETES BY AGE AND SEX

BEEN TOLD BY DOCTOR YOU HAVE DIABETES

	YES		NO		UNKNOWN		***TOTAL***	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
SEX								
MALE	22	3.7	551	96.2	1	0.1	574	100.0
FEMALE	55	5.3	860	94.7	.	.	915	100.0
AGE GROUP								
18-24	2	1.3	147	98.7	.	.	149	100.0
25-34	4	1.3	308	98.7	.	.	312	100.0
35-44	11	2.5	312	97.5	.	.	323	100.0
45-54	11	6.2	174	93.8	.	.	185	100.0
55-64	16	9.0	174	91.0	.	.	190	100.0
65 +	33	10.2	296	89.6	1	0.2	330	100.0
TOTAL	77	4.5	1411	95.4	1	0.0	1489	100.0

BEHAVIORAL RISK FACTOR PREVALENCES (%) IN 31 STATES AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, UNITED STATES, 1987

STATE	OBESITY % (rank)	SEDENTARY LIFESTYLE % (rank)	CURRENT HYPERTENSION % (rank)	CURRENT SMOKING % (rank)	SMOKELESS TOBACCO % (rank)	SEATBELT NONUSE % (rank)
Alabama	25.2 (15)	59.0 (16)	24.9 (2)	27.1 (8)	6.2 (3)	55.8 (5)
Arizona	20.3 (28)	57.4 (20)	20.8 (24)	26.2 (11)	3.0 (18)	43.9 (14)
California	21.4 (26)	53.2 (28)	20.7 (25)	21.3 (29)	0.9 (26)	19.1 (25)
D.C.	24.9 (18)	63.5 (8)	21.2 (22)	24.2 (21)	0.8 (27)	14.1 (30)
Florida	23.3 (22)	59.0 (16)	20.4 (27)	28.0 (5)	2.6 (23)	17.9 (26)
Georgia	23.7 (21)	64.2 (6)	24.4 (3)	25.0 (17)	4.6 (10)	53.0 (8)
Hawaii	18.1 (32)	51.0 (29)	21.5 (20)	22.5 (27)	0.6 (28)	7.0 (32)
Idaho	23.9 (19)	55.1 (26)	21.2 (22)	20.5 (31)	5.1 (8)	42.1 (16)
Illinois	26.3 (10)	57.4 (20)	22.2 (16)	25.8 (14)	1.9 (25)	37.8 (18)
Indiana	28.8 (2)	59.8 (15)	23.4 (9)	28.7 (4)	3.6 (15)	42.2 (15)
Kentucky	26.4 (8)	69.6 (2)	24.3 (3)	32.3 (1)	4.6 (10)	60.2 (3)
Maine	26.9 (5)	58.8 (18)	21.9 (19)	27.7 (6)	2.7 (21)	55.3 (6)
Maryland	23.3 (22)	60.2 (13)	23.4 (9)	24.8 (18)	0.3 (32)	21.8 (23)
Massachusetts	22.9 (25)	56.3 (24)	23.7 (7)	26.3 (10)	0.5 (30)	45.4 (13)
Minnesota	25.3 (14)	56.6 (23)	22.3 (15)	24.3 (19)	3.4 (16)	36.4 (20)
Missouri	26.4 (8)	62.2 (9)	23.6 (8)	29.2 (2)	2.9 (20)	37.7 (19)
Montana	19.1 (30)	47.2 (32)	14.3 (32)	22.3 (28)	6.5 (2)	49.7 (11)
Nebraska	25.8 (11)	59.9 (14)	22.1 (18)	24.0 (22)	4.2 (12)	49.6 (12)
New Mexico	18.6 (31)	57.0 (22)	15.1 (31)	20.9 (30)	3.0 (18)	17.8 (27)
New York	23.1 (24)	73.5 (1)	17.2 (30)	23.2 (25)	0.6 (28)	21.7 (24)
North Carolina	23.8 (20)	61.3 (10)	20.6 (26)	26.1 (12)	5.8 (6)	13.9 (31)
North Dakota	26.7 (7)	61.3 (10)	22.4 (13)	23.7 (23)	5.0 (9)	69.1 (2)
Ohio	28.9 (1)	67.1 (4)	22.4 (13)	26.8 (9)	3.1 (17)	27.0 (22)
Rhode Island	20.4 (27)	68.7 (3)	17.9 (29)	24.3 (19)	0.5 (30)	52.6 (9)
South Carolina	25.2 (15)	60.5 (12)	23.9 (5)	25.3 (15)	6.1 (4)	52.4 (10)
South Dakota	26.8 (6)	61.3 (10)	21.4 (21)	25.2 (16)	4.6 (10)	72.2 (1)
Tennessee	25.6 (12)	66.5 (5)	23.9 (5)	27.7 (6)	5.9 (5)	33.8 (21)
Texas	25.6 (12)	56.0 (25)	22.6 (12)	23.0 (26)	5.6 (7)	16.5 (29)
Utah	19.7 (28)	49.9 (30)	18.2 (28)	15.0 (32)	2.4 (24)	39.2 (17)
Washington	25.1 (17)	47.4 (31)	23.3 (11)	23.7 (23)	3.7 (14)	17.0 (28)
West Virginia	27.6 (4)	64.2 (6)	25.2 (1)	28.8 (3)	8.2 (1)	59.2 (4)
Wisconsin	28.5 (3)	54.0 (27)	22.2 (16)	26.0 (13)	2.7 (21)	54.0 (7)

Source: Centers for Disease Control. Behavioral risk-factor surveillance--selected states, 1987.

BEHAVIORAL RISK FACTOR PREVALENCES (%) IN 31 STATES AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, UNITED STATES, 1987 (CONTINUED)

STATE	BINGE DRINKING % (rank)	HEAVIER DRINKING % (rank)	DRINKING & DRIVING % (rank)	CHOLESTEROL EVER CHECKED % (rank)	EVER HAD MAMMOGRAM % (rank)	INFLUENZA VACCINE % (rank)
Alabama	12.5 (23)	5.6 (16)	2.6 (19)	41.9 (26)	41.0 (24)	34.2 (18)
Arizona	17.6 (12)	8.0 (6)	3.5 (13)	47.0 (12)	46.0 (11)	36.9 (9)
California	17.8 (11)	8.9 (3)	3.9 (10)	49.9 (6)	53.2 (1)	28.2 (27)
D.C.	9.0 (29)	4.7 (21)	1.8 (28)	55.4 (2)	53.2 (2)	24.6 (31)
Florida	15.3 (15)	7.0 (8)	3.3 (16)	50.9 (4)	45.8 (12)	29.7 (25)
Georgia	10.6 (27)	4.4 (23)	2.2 (23)	43.3 (24)	41.9 (21)	34.5 (14)
Hawaii	23.3 (2)	9.2 (2)	3.5 (13)	46.8 (14)	46.9 (9)	34.3 (16)
Idaho	15.3 (15)	5.0 (20)	2.3 (22)	41.5 (27)	44.9 (15)	36.1 (12)
Illinois	14.1 (17)	6.5 (12)	3.9 (10)	44.4 (21)	45.5 (13)	30.3 (24)
Indiana	13.2 (20)	3.8 (31)	2.4 (21)	40.8 (30)	35.3 (30)	27.3 (30)
Kentucky	8.1 (30)	4.2 (27)	1.3 (32)	43.1 (25)	35.5 (29)	34.4 (15)
Maine	13.6 (19)	7.4 (7)	1.7 (29)	47.3 (11)	42.6 (18)	31.0 (22)
Maryland	14.1 (17)	8.4 (5)	2.8 (17)	56.8 (1)	48.6 (8)	28.0 (28)
Massachusetts	20.6 (7)	8.8 (4)	4.2 (8)	46.6 (16)	51.0 (5)	31.6 (21)
Minnesota	22.2 (5)	6.7 (11)	6.2 (4)	47.5 (10)	52.5 (3)	34.3 (17)
Missouri	17.9 (10)	6.1 (14)	4.2 (8)	43.7 (22)	41.4 (22)	36.6 (11)
Montana	22.6 (3)	4.5 (22)	6.3 (3)	50.1 (5)	41.0 (23)	41.3 (1)
Nebraska	19.4 (9)	5.1 (19)	6.6 (2)	43.5 (23)	34.6 (31)	39.6 (3)
New Mexico	6.6 (32)	3.9 (3)	2.0 (27)	29.3 (32)	28.6 (32)	36.7 (10)
New York	13.2 (20)	5.2 (18)	2.2 (23)	32.6 (31)	46.4 (10)	27.6 (29)
North Carolina	11.5 (25)	4.4 (23)	1.7 (29)	48.6 (7)	45.3 (14)	33.2 (20)
North Dakota	22.5 (4)	4.3 (25)	5.6 (7)	48.5 (8)	38.6 (26)	29.0 (26)
Ohio	17.0 (14)	6.3 (13)	3.6 (12)	46.8 (13)	40.4 (25)	39.9 (2)
Rhode Island	7.7 (31)	6.9 (9)	1.7 (29)	41.4 (29)	49.9 (7)	24.0 (32)
South Carolina	11.9 (24)	5.6 (16)	3.5 (13)	46.6 (15)	42.2 (20)	31.0 (23)
South Dakota	20.6 (7)	4.2 (27)	5.7 (6)	46.1 (19)	43.9 (17)	35.8 (13)
Tennessee	10.2 (28)	4.1 (29)	2.6 (19)	46.5 (17)	37.5 (27)	37.0 (8)
Texas	21.9 (6)	6.9 (9)	6.1 (5)	45.7 (20)	42.3 (19)	34.1 (19)
Utah	11.0 (26)	4.3 (25)	2.1 (26)	41.4 (28)	44.3 (16)	37.1 (7)
Washington	17.3 (13)	6.1 (14)	2.8 (17)	53.2 (3)	49.9 (6)	38.3 (5)
West Virginia	13.1 (22)	3.7 (32)	2.2 (23)	48.4 (9)	37.0 (28)	37.9 (6)
Wisconsin	29.4 (1)	9.7 (1)	8.2 (1)	46.4 (18)	51.6 (4)	39.3 (4)

1987 BEHAVIORAL RISK FACTOR SURVEILLANCE DATA
PREVELANCE OF SEATBELT NONUSE* - LOWEST TO HIGHEST

STATE	SAMPLE SIZE	PERCENT (+/- 95% CI)	STANDARD ERROR	DESIGN EFFECT
HAWAII	1863	7.02 (1.47)	0.75	1.60
NO.CAROLINA	1765	13.87 (1.91)	0.97	1.40
DC	1120	14.13 (2.30)	1.17	1.27
TEXAS	1181	16.47 (2.41)	1.23	1.29
WASHINGTON	1172	16.99 (2.29)	1.17	1.13
NEW MEXICO	1161	17.81 (2.87)	1.47	1.70
FLORIDA	1238	17.97 (2.43)	1.24	1.29
CALIFORNIA	1793	19.10 (2.20)	1.12	1.46
NEW YORK	1171	21.70 (2.84)	1.45	1.44
MARYLAND	1050	21.77 (3.29)	1.68	1.74
OHIO	1490	27.05 (2.60)	1.33	1.33
TENNESSEE	2385	33.83 (2.15)	1.10	1.28
MINNESOTA	3235	36.45 (1.89)	0.96	1.29
MISSOURI	1357	37.69 (3.03)	1.54	1.38
ILLINOIS	1763	37.76 (2.56)	1.30	1.28
UTAH	1427	39.17 (3.02)	1.54	1.42
IDAHO	1786	42.11 (2.70)	1.38	1.39
INDIANA	2091	42.25 (2.67)	1.36	1.58
ARIZONA	1179	43.85 (3.36)	1.71	1.41
MASSACHUSETTS	1423	45.43 (2.98)	1.52	1.33
NEBRASKA	1180	49.56 (3.22)	1.64	1.27
MONTANA	1186	49.69 (3.33)	1.70	1.37
SO.CAROLINA	1784	52.43 (2.61)	1.33	1.27
RHODE ISLAND	1787	52.59 (2.71)	1.38	1.37
GEORGIA	1332	53.00 (3.07)	1.56	1.31
WISCONSIN	1341	54.00 (2.90)	1.48	1.18
MAINE	1226	55.33 (3.15)	1.60	1.28
ALABAMA	1182	55.80 (3.28)	1.67	1.34
WEST VIRGINIA	1628	59.25 (2.76)	1.41	1.34
KENTUCKY	1789	60.19 (2.64)	1.35	1.36
NO.DAKOTA	1613	69.13 (2.54)	1.30	1.27
SOUTH DAKOTA	1185	72.22 (2.96)	1.51	1.35

*SELF REPORTED TELEPHONE SURVEY DATA

1987 BEHAVIORAL RISK FACTOR SURVEILLANCE DATA
PREVELANCE OF HYPERTENSION*

STATE	SAMPLE SIZE	PERCENT (+/- 95% CI)	STANDARD ERROR	DESIGN EFFECT
ALABAMA	1182	20.44 (2.61)	1.33	1.29
ARIZONA	1179	15.91 (2.16)	1.10	1.07
CALIFORNIA	1793	16.58 (1.86)	0.95	1.17
DISTRICT OF CO	1120	18.48 (2.52)	1.29	1.23
FLORIDA	1238	16.77 (2.20)	1.12	1.12
GEORGIA	1332	19.65 (2.32)	1.18	1.18
HAWAII	1863	15.98 (2.26)	1.15	1.85
IDAHO	1786	16.54 (1.89)	0.96	1.20
ILLINOIS	1763	18.11 (1.99)	1.02	1.23
INDIANA	2091	19.57 (1.79)	0.91	1.11
KENTUCKY	1789	20.09 (2.00)	1.02	1.16
MAINE	1226	18.14 (2.40)	1.22	1.24
MARYLAND	1050	19.69 (2.79)	1.42	1.35
MASSACHUSETTS	1422	18.43 (2.22)	1.13	1.21
MINNESOTA	3235	17.72 (1.44)	0.74	1.20
MISSOURI	1357	19.15 (2.21)	1.13	1.12
MONTANA	1186	12.77 (2.13)	1.09	1.25
NEBRASKA	1180	19.31 (2.44)	1.25	1.18
NEW HAMPSHIRE	1199	16.88 (2.39)	1.22	1.32
NEW MEXICO	1161	11.24 (1.96)	1.00	1.17
NEW YORK	1171	12.32 (1.98)	1.01	1.11
NORTH CAROLINA	1765	16.51 (1.91)	0.97	1.21
NORTH DAKOTA	1613	18.56 (1.98)	1.01	1.09
OHIO	1498	18.85 (2.07)	1.06	1.09
RHODE ISLAND	1787	16.90 (1.88)	0.96	1.17
SOUTH CAROLINA	1784	20.63 (2.03)	1.04	1.17
SOUTH DAKOTA	1185	17.49 (2.33)	1.19	1.16
TENNESSEE	2385	19.53 (1.72)	0.88	1.17
TEXAS	1181	16.86 (2.32)	1.18	1.18
UTAH	1427	14.19 (1.93)	0.99	1.14
WASHINGTON	1172	18.59 (2.29)	1.17	1.06
WEST VIRGINIA	1628	20.35 (2.14)	1.09	1.20
WISCONSIN	1341	17.70 (2.18)	1.11	1.14

*DEFINED AS STILL HIGH, TOLD MORE THAN ONCE, OR CURRENTLY ON MEDICATION
*SELF REPORTED TELEPHONE SURVEY DATA

1987 BEHAVIORAL RISK FACTOR SURVEILLANCE DATA
PREVELANCE OF SEDENTARY LIFESTYLE* - LOWEST TO HIGHEST

STATE	SAMPLE SIZE	PERCENT (+/- 95% CI)	STANDARD ERROR	DESIGN EFFECT
MONTANA	1186	47.20 (3.33)	1.70	1.38
WASHINGTON	1172	47.38 (3.08)	1.57	1.16
UTAH	1427	49.94 (3.10)	1.58	1.43
HAWAII	1863	51.05 (3.00)	1.53	1.75
CALIFORNIA	1793	53.18 (2.66)	1.36	1.33
WISCONSIN	1341	53.95 (2.91)	1.48	1.19
IDAHO	1786	55.11 (2.76)	1.41	1.43
TEXAS	1181	55.97 (3.17)	1.62	1.26
MASSACHUSETTS	1423	56.27 (2.92)	1.49	1.29
MINNESOTA	3235	56.61 (1.93)	0.98	1.27
NEW MEXICO	1161	57.01 (3.40)	1.73	1.42
ILLINOIS	1763	57.37 (2.65)	1.35	1.32
ARIZONA	1179	57.41 (3.06)	1.56	1.17
SOUTH DAKOTA	1185	58.07 (3.08)	1.57	1.20
MAINE	1226	58.85 (3.18)	1.62	1.33
ALABAMA	1182	58.99 (2.99)	1.53	1.14
FLORIDA	1238	59.05 (3.05)	1.56	1.24
INDIANA	2091	59.79 (2.38)	1.21	1.28
NEBRASKA	1180	59.89 (3.22)	1.64	1.33
MARYLAND	1050	60.22 (3.46)	1.77	1.37
SO.CAROLINA	1784	60.48 (2.52)	1.29	1.24
NO.CAROLINA	1765	61.26 (2.65)	1.35	1.36
NO.DAKOTA	1613	61.31 (2.63)	1.34	1.22
MISSOURI	1357	62.17 (2.96)	1.51	1.32
DC	1120	63.48 (3.20)	1.63	1.29
WEST VIRGINIA	1628	64.17 (2.72)	1.39	1.36
GEORGIA	1332	64.23 (3.03)	1.55	1.39
TENNESSEE	2385	66.51 (2.07)	1.06	1.20
OHIO	1490	67.12 (2.70)	1.38	1.28
RHODE ISLAND	1787	68.68 (2.52)	1.28	1.37
KENTUCKY	1789	69.64 (2.56)	1.31	1.45
NEW YORK	1171	73.50 (2.88)	1.47	1.30

*SELF REPORTED TELEPHONE SURVEY DATA

1987 BEHAVIORAL RISK FACTOR SURVEILLANCE DATA
PREVELANCE OF OVERWEIGHT (% OF MEDIAN)* - LOWEST TO HIGHEST

STATE	SAMPLE SIZE	PERCENT (+/- 95% CI)	STANDARD ERROR	DESIGN EFFECT
HAWAII	1863	18.14 (2.40)	1.23	1.89
NEW MEXICO	1161	18.57 (2.52)	1.29	1.27
MONTANA	1186	19.08 (2.43)	1.24	1.18
UTAH	1427	19.71 (2.36)	1.21	1.31
ARIZONA	1179	20.28 (2.51)	1.28	1.20
RHODE ISLAND	1787	20.35 (2.17)	1.10	1.35
CALIFORNIA	1793	21.42 (2.14)	1.09	1.27
MASSACHUSETTS	1423	22.94 (2.46)	1.26	1.27
NEW YORK	1171	23.14 (2.81)	1.43	1.35
FLORIDA	1238	23.30 (2.83)	1.45	1.45
MARYLAND	1050	23.32 (3.00)	1.53	1.37
GEORGIA	1332	23.75 (2.74)	1.40	1.44
NO.CAROLINA	1765	23.82 (2.28)	1.16	1.32
IDAHO	1786	23.98 (2.31)	1.18	1.36
DC	1120	24.90 (2.92)	1.49	1.33
WASHINGTON	1172	25.09 (2.62)	1.34	1.11
ALABAMA	1182	25.22 (2.83)	1.45	1.31
SO.CAROLINA	1784	25.24 (2.13)	1.09	1.12
MINNESOTA	3235	25.35 (1.69)	0.86	1.27
TEXAS	1181	25.57 (3.06)	1.56	1.51
TENNESSEE	2385	25.64 (1.94)	0.99	1.22
NEBRASKA	1180	25.84 (2.77)	1.41	1.23
ILLINOIS	1763	26.27 (2.24)	1.14	1.19
KENTUCKY	1789	26.40 (2.33)	1.19	1.30
MISSOURI	1357	26.40 (2.66)	1.36	1.29
NO.DAKOTA	1613	26.67 (2.38)	1.21	1.22
SOUTH DAKOTA	1185	26.84 (2.76)	1.41	1.20
MAINE	1226	26.95 (2.70)	1.38	1.18
WEST VIRGINIA	1628	27.56 (2.45)	1.25	1.27
WISCONSIN	1341	28.46 (2.63)	1.34	1.19
INDIANA	2091	28.84 (2.13)	1.09	1.20
OHIO	1490	28.87 (2.49)	1.27	1.17

*SELF REPORTED TELEPHONE SURVEY DATA

1987 BEHAVIORAL RISK FACTOR SURVEILLANCE DATA
PREVELANCE OF CURRENT SMOKING* - LOWEST TO HIGHEST

STATE	SAMPLE SIZE	PERCENT (+/- 95% CI)	STANDARD ERROR	DESIGN EFFECT
UTAH	1427	15.04 (2.11)	1.07	1.29
IDAHO	1786	20.48 (2.20)	1.12	1.38
NEW MEXICO	1161	20.88 (2.62)	1.34	1.26
CALIFORNIA	1793	21.29 (2.18)	1.11	1.32
MONTANA	1186	22.28 (2.64)	1.35	1.24
HAWAII	1863	22.49 (2.51)	1.28	1.75
TEXAS	1181	23.02 (2.72)	1.39	1.28
NEW YORK	1171	23.24 (2.77)	1.42	1.31
WASHINGTON	1172	23.70 (2.67)	1.36	1.20
NO.DAKOTA	1613	23.72 (2.32)	1.18	1.25
NEBRASKA	1180	23.97 (2.80)	1.43	1.32
DC	1120	24.19 (2.90)	1.48	1.34
RHODE ISLAND	1787	24.27 (2.23)	1.14	1.26
MINNESOTA	3235	24.34 (1.59)	0.81	1.16
MARYLAND	1050	24.76 (3.01)	1.54	1.33
GEORGIA	1332	25.00 (2.59)	1.32	1.24
SOUTH DAKOTA	1185	25.22 (2.66)	1.36	1.16
SO.CAROLINA	1784	25.27 (2.24)	1.14	1.23
ILLINOIS	1763	25.81 (2.33)	1.19	1.30
WISCONSIN	1341	26.01 (2.53)	1.29	1.16
NO.CAROLINA	1765	26.14 (2.48)	1.27	1.47
ARIZONA	1179	26.16 (2.90)	1.48	1.33
MASSACHUSETTS	1423	26.38 (2.59)	1.32	1.28
OHIO	1490	26.79 (2.55)	1.30	1.28
ALABAMA	1182	27.18 (3.04)	1.55	1.44
MAINE	1226	27.66 (2.68)	1.37	1.15
TENNESSEE	2385	27.74 (1.95)	1.00	1.18
FLORIDA	1238	27.97 (3.02)	1.54	1.46
INDIANA	2091	28.66 (2.12)	1.08	1.20
WEST VIRGINIA	1628	28.82 (2.51)	1.28	1.30
MISSOURI	1357	29.16 (2.70)	1.38	1.24
KENTUCKY	1789	32.28 (2.48)	1.26	1.31

*SELF REPORTED TELEPHONE SURVEY DATA

1987 BEHAVIORAL RISK FACTOR SURVEILLANCE DATA
PREVELANCE OF ACUTE DRINKING* - LOWEST TO HIGHEST

STATE	SAMPLE SIZE	PERCENT (+/- 95% CI)	STANDARD ERROR	DESIGN EFFECT
NEW MEXICO	1161	6.57 (1.70)	0.87	1.43
RHODE ISLAND	1787	7.66 (1.50)	0.77	1.48
KENTUCKY	1789	8.13 (1.50)	0.77	1.40
DC	1120	8.95 (1.96)	1.00	1.37
TENNESSEE	2385	10.21 (1.42)	0.72	1.36
GEORGIA	1332	10.59 (2.05)	1.04	1.53
UTAH	1427	11.01 (1.99)	1.02	1.50
NO.CAROLINA	1765	11.48 (1.96)	1.00	1.73
SO.CAROLINA	1784	11.91 (1.74)	0.89	1.34
ALABAMA	1182	12.52 (2.30)	1.18	1.49
WEST VIRGINIA	1628	13.15 (2.16)	1.10	1.74
INDIANA	2091	13.21 (1.66)	0.85	1.31
NEW YORK	1171	13.24 (2.39)	1.22	1.52
MAINE	1226	13.57 (2.15)	1.10	1.26
ILLINOIS	1763	14.08 (2.00)	1.02	1.51
MARYLAND	1050	14.08 (2.71)	1.38	1.66
FLORIDA	1238	15.28 (2.43)	1.24	1.47
IDAHO	1786	15.29 (2.06)	1.05	1.52
OHIO	1490	16.97 (2.13)	1.09	1.25
WASHINGTON	1172	17.34 (2.38)	1.21	1.20
ARIZONA	1179	17.64 (2.59)	1.32	1.42
CALIFORNIA	1793	17.83 (2.13)	1.09	1.45
MISSOURR	1357	17.87 (2.31)	1.18	1.28
NEBRASKA	1180	19.40 (2.77)	1.42	1.51
MASSACHUSETTS	1423	20.57 (2.43)	1.24	1.34
SOUTH DAKOTA	1185	20.62 (2.80)	1.43	1.48
TEXAS	1181	21.90 (2.68)	1.37	1.29
MINNESOTA	3235	22.17 (1.69)	0.86	1.40
NO.DAKOTA	1613	22.55 (2.30)	1.17	1.27
MONTANA	1186	22.65 (3.03)	1.54	1.62
HAWAII	1863	23.28 (2.61)	1.33	1.85
WISCONSIN	1341	29.43 (2.70)	1.38	1.22

*SELF REPORTED TELEPHONE SURVEY DATA

1987 BEHAVIORAL RISK FACTOR SURVEILLANCE DATA
PREVELANCE OF CHRONIC DRINKING* - LOWEST TO HIGHEST

STATE	SAMPLE SIZE	PERCENT (+/- 95% CI)	STANDARD ERROR	DESIGN EFFECT
WEST VIRGINIA	1628	3.72 (1.15)	0.59	1.57
INDIANA	2091	3.76 (0.94)	0.48	1.32
NEW MEXICO	1161	3.90 (1.32)	0.67	1.41
TENNESSEE	2385	4.13 (0.97)	0.50	1.48
KENTUCKY	1789	4.22 (1.03)	0.52	1.22
SOUTH DAKOTA	1185	4.22 (1.39)	0.71	1.46
NO.DAKOTA	1613	4.26 (1.15)	0.58	1.35
UTAH	1427	4.30 (1.33)	0.68	1.60
NO.CAROLINA	1765	4.40 (1.23)	0.63	1.65
GEORGIA	1332	4.41 (1.28)	0.65	1.35
MONTANA	1186	4.52 (1.43)	0.73	1.46
DC	1120	4.73 (1.40)	0.72	1.27
IDAHO	1786	4.95 (1.18)	0.60	1.37
NEBRASKA	1180	5.08 (1.57)	0.80	1.56
NEW YORK	1171	5.22 (1.57)	0.80	1.51
ALABAMA	1182	5.58 (1.60)	0.81	1.48
SO.CAROLINA	1784	5.59 (1.19)	0.61	1.24
WASHINGTON	1172	6.07 (1.46)	0.74	1.14
MISSOURR	1357	6.10 (1.47)	0.75	1.33
OHIO	1490	6.29 (1.40)	0.71	1.29
ILLINOIS	1763	6.52 (1.33)	0.68	1.34
MINNESOTA	3235	6.68 (1.01)	0.52	1.38
RHODE ISLAND	1787	6.88 (1.35)	0.69	1.33
TEXAS	1181	6.90 (1.71)	0.87	1.39
FLORIDA	1238	7.04 (1.72)	0.88	1.46
MAINE	1226	7.44 (1.69)	0.86	1.32
ARIZONA	1179	7.98 (1.82)	0.93	1.39
MARYLAND	1050	8.38 (2.06)	1.05	1.51
MASSACHUSETTS	1423	8.82 (1.79)	0.91	1.47
CALIFORNIA	1793	8.92 (1.67)	0.85	1.61
HAWAII	1863	9.19 (1.73)	0.88	1.74
WISCONSIN	1341	9.74 (1.71)	0.87	1.16

*SELF REPORTED TELEPHONE SURVEY DATA

1987 BEHAVIORAL RISK FACTOR SURVEILLANCE DATA
PREVELANCE OF DRINKING AND DRIVING* - LOWEST TO HIGHEST

STATE	SAMPLE SIZE	PERCENT (+/- 95% CI)	STANDARD ERROR	DESIGN EFFECT
KENTUCKY	1789	1.26 (0.57)	0.29	1.19
RHODE ISLAND	1787	1.70 (0.70)	0.36	1.38
MAINE	1226	1.70 (0.88)	0.45	1.47
NO.CAROLINA	1765	1.71 (0.76)	0.39	1.57
DC	1120	1.76 (0.81)	0.41	1.11
NEW MEXICO	1161	1.95 (0.99)	0.50	1.55
UTAH	1427	2.14 (1.00)	0.51	1.77
WEST VIRGINIA	1628	2.19 (0.92)	0.47	1.66
GEORGIA	1332	2.22 (0.93)	0.47	1.38
NEW YORK	1171	2.23 (1.16)	0.59	1.89
IDAHO	1786	2.35 (0.89)	0.46	1.62
INDIANA	2091	2.36 (0.75)	0.38	1.33
TENNESSEE	2385	2.58 (0.82)	0.42	1.65
ALABAMA	1182	2.64 (1.15)	0.59	1.59
WASHINGTON	1172	2.79 (1.00)	0.51	1.12
MARYLAND	1050	2.83 (1.22)	0.62	1.49
FLORIDA	1238	3.30 (1.19)	0.61	1.42
HAWAII	1863	3.48 (1.00)	0.51	1.43
ARIZONA	1179	3.50 (1.15)	0.59	1.20
SO.CAROLINA	1784	3.53 (0.93)	0.47	1.18
OHIO	1490	3.59 (1.06)	0.54	1.25
CALIFORNIA	1793	3.87 (0.97)	0.49	1.18
ILLINOIS	1763	3.88 (1.10)	0.56	1.49
MISSOURI	1357	4.17 (1.25)	0.64	1.37
MASSACHUSETTS	1423	4.22 (1.29)	0.66	1.52
NO.DAKOTA	1613	5.64 (1.32)	0.67	1.38
SOUTH DAKOTA	1185	5.69 (1.68)	0.86	1.61
TEXAS	1181	6.07 (1.55)	0.79	1.29
MINNESOTA	3235	6.19 (0.99)	0.50	1.42
MONTANA	1186	6.35 (1.85)	0.94	1.77
NEBRASKA	1180	6.58 (1.88)	0.96	1.78
WISCONSIN	1341	8.25 (1.62)	0.83	1.22

*SELF REPORTED TELEPHONE SURVEY DATA

Definitions

Seatbelt (1) Respondents reporting they "seldom" or "never" use seatbelts.

Seatbelt (2) Respondents reporting they "sometimes," "seldom," or "never" use seatbelts. These data items are closer to validation studies of seatbelt usage than seatbelt.

Hypertension (1) Respondents who report they have ever been told they are hypertensive and their blood pressure is "still high."

Hypertension (2) Respondents who report they have ever been told they are hypertensive.

Hypertension (3) Respondents who report they have been told their blood pressure is high more than once, or are on medication, or report their blood pressure is still high. This data item has been added to define "current hypertensives," a reflection of the known, diagnosed hypertensives in the population. This is the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institutes definition.

Overweight (1) Respondent at or above 120% of ideal weight. Ideal weight defined as the mid-value of a median frame person from the 1959 Metropolitan Height-Weight Tables.

Overweight (2) Females with body mass index (weight in kilograms divided by height in meters squared (W/H**2)) =27.3 and males with body mass index =27.8.

Smoking Current regular smoker (ever smoked 100 cigarettes and smoke now).

Smokeless tobacco Current smokeless tobacco users (ever used or tried it and use it now).

Acute drinking Respondents who report having five or more drinks on an occasion, one or more times in the past month.

Drink/Drive Respondents who report having driven after having too much to drink, one or more times in the past month.

Chronic Drinking Respondents who report an average of 60 or more alcoholic drinks a month.

Sedentary Life Respondents who do not exercise or engage in a physical activity at least three times a week for more than 20 minutes.

Sent by:

Section:

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